FEBRUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,543—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ..	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ..	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL BENGAL	4199	300	W. Barratt	22nd Feb.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th "
BL SHANNON ...	4129	800	C. R. Edwards.....	22nd "
ML ORIENTAL ...	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th "
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th "
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th "
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th "
BL PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	24th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.....	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	3th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	28th Feb.
NIZAM.....	2736	500	T. F. Creery....	14th Mar
CLYDE.....	4136	800	W. D. Madie....	28th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar.1889
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. "
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....	On the 7th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemecich ..	4,600	650	5th April.
[illegible]	Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

[illegible]ardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	580	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE .....F. Egger		3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.F. Cossovich..		4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA .....G. Costanzo ...		3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE ...L. Lemesich..		4,600	650	15th Feb.
PANDORA ..... G. Costanzo ..		3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL ....T. Hughes		4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL...T.H.S. Millard.		4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL ....T. Hughes		4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill....	3,600	400 20th April 1889.
EDEN HALL.....	S. Hughes ...	3,400	400 1st June "

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEXANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.
For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 24th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 20th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February, 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, 1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

	Tons.	Commander	for sailing about
CITY OF CARTHAGE..	2,650	J. Swan	Liverpool 5th Mar.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	3,212	W. H. Barkam	" 6th Apr

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA ....Geo. H. Read..		3305	480	28th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA .....R. Hutchison ...		3317	480	20th Mar.
ASIA .....Wm. Russell..		3500	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA ....G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April 1889.	
ARABIA .....J. Laird	3541	480	17th "	
ROUMANIA ...C. Hillcoat	3357	480	20th May.	
ARMENIA ....Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th "	
PERSIA .....R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	20th June.	

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.
A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 21-8.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.	Celebrated for its Fine Boquet and Delicate Flavour.
	Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
	It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Rs. 37 per doz.	Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
	Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.	Has met with Great Approval.
	Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
	It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
	The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Rs. 24 per doz.	Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
	The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY, SCOTCH.
THE very marked increase in the consumption of Whisky in India during the past few years induced us to apply our long and practical experience of the trade to the production of blends of the best Scotch and Irish Whiskies. After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirit from the most noted Distilleries in Scotland and Ireland, we have succeeded in producing blends of Scotch ("Old Glenlivet") and "Old Irish," which we confidently believe to be unequalled by any other offering in India. We are now supplying these fine Spirits to upwards of One Hundred Regimental Messes, besides numerous Clubs and Co-operative Societies throughout India, the sales aggregating several thousand cases per annum.
We have therefore every confidence in recommending the brands.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET..... per doz., Rs. 24
TREACHER'S OLD IRISH ..... per doz., Rs. 24

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 4	6 4
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.
And other Fibrous Materials.
Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.
Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.
The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boiler and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.
WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.
CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.
It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.
J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

LEGHORN HATS.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just opened out in all the LATEST SPRING SHAPES with PLAIN and FANCY BRIMS.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. SHOW ROOMS. EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.
WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.
BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladie's and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.
OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.
SHIRTINGS.
Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a powerful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS
FOR STARLEY AND SUTTON OF COVENTRY,
BEG to inform the Public that they have just received a fresh consignment of the well-known "Rover Safety" Bicycles and "Roamer" Tricycles, which they offer for cash or on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
The "ROVER SAFETY" BICYCLE, the fastest and safest Machine in the world, Ball bearings throughout, geared to 54 inches, Rs. 320, complete with Lamp, Bell, Valise, Spanners, &c., Rs. 320 cash.
The "METEOR" BICYCLE, Ball bearings throughout, Tangent spokes, detachable handles, Ball-pedals, complete, Rs. 260, sizes in stock 50, 52, and 54 inches, Rs. 260 cash.
The "ROAMER" TRICYCLE, the finest Machine ever made, central driving, Ball bearings throughout, geared to 57 inches with patent spring attachment to prevent jarring over rough roads, Bicycle handle bar, straight steerer, Rs. 440 cash.
"OUR OWN" SAFETY BICYCLE, a good, strong serviceable machine, at a cheap figure, Ball bearings, complete with Lamp, Bell, Valise, Rs. 225 cash.
All the above are beautifully enamelled and plated.
Catalogues "Illustrated" post free on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH BISCUITS.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HEALTH.	CABIN.	ATLANTIC.
Similar to the "Toast" Biscuit. Large tins, Re. 1-8.	A small size Ship Biscuit. 5 lb. tins, Re. 1-12.	A small Crisp Cheese Biscuit. Large tins, Re. 1-3.

WHOLEMEAL. A Biscuit much Appreciated. Large tins, Rs. 1-10.
OSWEGO. A Favorite Biscuit. Large tins, Rs. 1-12.
DESSERT RUSKS, DUTCH MACCAROONS, SWISS CREAMS, &c.

POONA. TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP AND BHOODWAR PETH. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY. ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS AND BYCULLA BRIDGE

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.
MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality and surprised only at its moderate price.
Rs. 69 per dozen.

PIANOS.
GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been
APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.
ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.
They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIN.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

DANDY DICK

WILL BE PLAYED ON THE 19TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
LADY ROBERTS' FUND.

CAST.

THE DEAN OF ST. MARVELL'S.....Major Vibert.
SIR TRISTAM MARDOW .....Mr. Prescott-Decie.
MAJOR TARVER .....Capt. Hodgkinson.
LIEUT. DARBY .....Mr. H. R. Froom.
NOAH TOPPING .....Mr. W. T. Buck.
HATCHAM .....Mr. Phillips.
BLORE .....Mr. Twiss.
MRS. GEORGIANA TIDMAN .....Mrs. Hay.
SALOME .....Mrs. Lloyd.
SHEBA .....Mrs. Wilkin.
HANNAH TOPPING .....Miss Van Overbeke.

Box plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Prices of Admission, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors, half price to Pit and Gallery.
The Curtain will rise at 9-30 p. m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat, Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.

Doors open on MONDAY at 4-45 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m. every day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Members free.
Season Ticket .....Rs. 3
Single Admission ..... ,, 1.

☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.

More Members who have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription (if unpaid) at the door.

GAIETY THEATRE.

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

40 PERFORMERS!

OPENING DATE, MARCH 1.

"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION

FANCY FAIR

WILL TAKE PLACE
On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, Instant,
At the ALBERT HALL of the Institution.

The Fancy Fair is under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY REAY,
and
Will be opened by
H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Rs.
Admission on the First Day to the Fancy Fair 1
Admission to the *Cafe Chantant* Concert, each day 1
Season Ticket for the Three Days, including admission to the Fair and Concert 2
Children under twelve, Half Price.

Tickets may be obtained of COOPER MADON & Co., Ld. and at THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, February, 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN GRAHAM," arrived from GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present the BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "PAXO," arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1889.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 15th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 18th February 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, for the Supply of COTTON SUTTERUNJEES required for Bombay, as per Schedule No. 33, for Two Years, from 1st April next.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

C. MURRAY, Lt.,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 18th Feb., 1889.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.
PADLOCK-BOOKLETS' LISTS POST FREE.

READ AND LAUGH!
READ AND LAUGH!!
TILL YOUR BELLY ALLOWS NO MORE!!!
THE
VICTORIA
JUBILEE FUN BOOK,
By DR. JOCULAR.
Price 12 Annas; by post 13 Annas.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOK-SELLER,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect Two Directors, in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to Fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st of March, 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 18th February, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th Jan., 1889.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1889.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

OWING to Completion of Works of the above Railway, a large assortment of Second-hand Plant and Stores is now for sale and can be seen at Mormugao on application to Storekeeper. Full particulars with prices can also be obtained from Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that PLUMBAGO is found in several parts of Travancore notably in the Taluq of Neduvangad, which is contiguous to Trevandrum. Specimens were sent to the London Exhibition of 1851, and were pronounced to be sufficiently pure for use and fit for crucibles, black leading, &c. In 1873, Messrs. Morgan (of the Patent Plumbago Crucible Co., Limited) of London visited Travancore and after local investigation offered to commence mining operations on certain terms. They wrote, "We feel convinced from the similarity of the Travancore formation to the Ceylon, GOOD plumbago is to be FOUND there." Others have more recently applied for permission to prospect and mine for plumbago. The matter, however, is still left open. As His Highness' Government have every reason to believe that plumbago, of good quality and in quantities sufficiently large to be remuneratively worked exists in the country and as they are anxious to foster and develope this important industry, they will be glad to receive applications up to 31st May 1889 from persons desirous of taking up the business, specifying the terms on which they are prepared to do so, and the extent of land they wish to operate upon giving boundaries. In the case of Europeans the applications should be addressed through the British Resident. Specimens of Travancore plumbago will be available for inspection in the following places.

1. The Commercial Agent's Office at Alleppy.
2. Government Industrial School at Trevandrum.
3. The Mail Office—Madras.
4. Addison & Co.'s Office at Madras.
5. Mr. Cameron's Office at Quilon.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 17th Jan., 1889.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

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Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

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WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Still supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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PACKAGES landed and shipped.
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Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14	0	8	0
St. Julien	16	0	9	0
Larose	22	0	12	0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 51 0	Rs.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, —
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
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Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs 1	
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Medoc	,, —	,, —	
Les Canons	,, 10 8	,, 15	0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, —	
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, —	
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 28 0	,, —	
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Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, 15	0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. —	Rs. 11	0
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BRANDY.

R. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	,, —
F. Dossandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, —
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Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, —
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, —
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	,, —

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From FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	,, —
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	,, —
Braune	,, 27 8	,, —
Pommard	,, 27 8	,, —

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	,, —
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James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	,, —

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	,,	—
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 ,,	,,	4
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,,	3 12
Kiffe's Export Beer	,, 5	,,	—

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First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chem cals)	4 0	,, 4 0

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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	—
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Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2 to 3l.	0 11	per lb

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

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Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1

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	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. —	Rs. —
Celery	,, —	,, 0 12
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Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, —	,, 0 10
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Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Force under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive organs whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it flavours health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise soley from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AN CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,600
,, 1875	£988,156
,, 1886	£955 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,050
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand all kind of Jewellery Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.

Address: RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£312,500.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£156,250.
RESERVE FUND ...£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Jamshed Manufacturing Company, 3 p. m.
Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace, 5 p. m.
Annual Meeting, B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, 5-15 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, "Dandy Dick," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th inst.:—Cyril (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Co. of Salop (s), from Liverpool; Dragoman (s), Cardiff; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th February shows an increase of Rs. 25,307.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Nyanza entered the dock yesterday and the s.s. Drumfoll and Strathmore left on Saturday and Sunday respectively.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this Society will be held this afternoon at 5-15, when Mr. W. F. Sinclair C.S., will read a paper, entitled "A Creek of the Konkan."

B. B. R. A. S.—We are asked to state that the meeting of the Asiatic Society, called for to-day, has been postponed to the 26th instant on account of the meeting of the Arts Faculty this afternoon.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes.—Capt. Phayre (captain), Messrs. Venables, Campbell, Phillips, and Steel, *vs.* White.—Messrs. Prevost (captain), Barton, Holbrooke and Nathan, and Capt. Brooke. Play will commence at 4-45 p. m.

THEFT AT KHETWADY.—The shop of Ganda Ganjee, a grocer, in Khetwady Back Road, was broken into on Saturday night, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, and also seven pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 176 were stolen from the premises.

THE DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The second lecture of the season 1888-89 under the auspices of the above Society will be delivered at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 o'clock this evening by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., on "The Infinity of the Universe." The lecture is open to the public.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Walkeshwar respecting the death of Casseebai, a Hindoo girl, aged 15 years, who on Saturday evening last, while seated a short distance from per house, was bitten by a snake on the back of her right arm, from which she died on Sunday. The verdict was that the death of Casseebai was caused by snake-bite.

CALL TO THE BAR.—Mr. Sarfraz Ali Abdul Ali Mir, of the Bombay University, eldest son of the Khan Saheb Amir Abdul Ali, Superintendent of Police, Detective Branch, was on the 28th January called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Mr. Sarfraz Ali was educated at Dr. Wilson's College, where he was a favourite pupil of the Rev. Mr. Greaves and Dr. Mackichan. He passed his Matriculation Examination in 1884, when he took the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for Persian. He went to England in 1886 in company with Mr. Greaves.

A YOUTHFUL SHOP LIFTER.—A Mahomedan youth, named Ibrahim Abdoola, was charged yesterday before Mr. Hamilton with stealing some weights and brass-pots belonging to two shopkeepers in the native town. It appears that the lad recently came out of the Sassoon Reformatory, having served his term there, and soon after commenced life as a shop lifter. He stole the articles mentioned above from shops while their owners were engaged. The charge having been proved, his worship sentenced the young culprit to six months' imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-45:—

March.....Dear England .....Riviere.
Divertissement....From Parisina .....Donizetti.
Romance .....The Rose Softly Blooming .....Spohr.
Valse .....Leo Patineurs .....Waldteufel.
Berceuse .....Delbruck.
Galop.....Essenbahn .....Arndt.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST BUTLER.—Lieut. Lock of the Gloster Regiment, residing at Upper Colaba, reported to the police on Saturday the theft of a metal keyless watch and a silver chain, valued at Rs. 35, from a drawer in a table, where they had been placed about a month ago. Suspicion rested upon a ghorawalla who suddenly left his master's service about twenty days ago. Upon enquiries being made at all the Marwaree shops in the Colaba section on Sunday the watch and chain were found pledged with a Marwaree named Meya Kareem for Rs. 7 by Lieut. Lock's own butler, named Peerajee Mahadow, who was subsequently arrested, and charged yesterday with the theft of the said property before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Yesterday forenoon about eleven o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the store-room of the A. H. Lloyd's steamer Elektra, lying in the stream. It appeared that the smoke emanated from a bale of cotton which had been ignited. Fortunately there was sufficient assistance at hand, and with the aid of the ship's crew and the labourers the fire was put down before it could do further damage. The cause of it has not transpired and the loss was not great although if the flames had not been arrested, in time, the damage would have been considerable especially as there was a large cargo of cotton and seeds, with which she is loading for the Continent. On the danger signal being hoisted the police appeared promptly on the spot, but before their arrival the flame had been put down.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The offertories on Sunday next, the 24th February, will be devoted to defraying the cost of some necessary repairs to the organ. A very material portion of the organ has been useless for the past two years owing to damage caused by rain from a leak in the roof, and further repairs being now necessary, it is earnestly desired to raise the sum of Rs. 1,200 in order that advantage may be taken of the services of Messrs. Forster and Moulton (from Messrs. Willis and Co., organ builders, of London), who have recently renovated and repaired the Town Hall organ. Rs. 1,000 has been granted by Government towards the cost, but a further sum of about Rs. 1,200 is needed. Various subscriptions towards the object have been promised, and subscriptions from those who are unable to attend the Cathedral next Sunday will be gladly received by Mr. Mann, organist of the Cathedral.

WEDDING PARTY.—On Sunday a very pleasant entertainment was afforded to those who assembled at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Muljee B. Barbhaya, to witness the marriage of his daughter Devcorebai at the "China Bagh." The house was beautifully illuminated with various kinds of lamps, and decked out with flowers of every description. Mr. and Mrs. Muljee B. Barbhaya gave each visitor a hearty welcome. Among the gentlemen who were present at the Dabolkar's House were Lord Colin Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. H. W. Barrow, H. I. R. Hemming, James W. Smith, Dr. N. F. Pereira, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Baronet, and brothers, Nanabhoy B. Jijibhoy, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Manekshaw Byramji Barrister, R. N. B. Jijibhoy, Dosabhai Framji Karaka, Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, Dr. Ardesir Pestonji Cama, Dr. Rustomji K. Khory, Nusserwanji A. H. Wadia, Jamshetji Bomonji Wadia, Dr. Byramji Navroji, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal, Munsooklal M. Munshi, Khimji Jewa, Purshotumdas Mungulda, Nathubhoy, Ballaji Pandurang, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Rahimtoola Khairaz, and many others of the Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan communities.

COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT.—On Sunday evening at the invitation of the members of the "Anjuman-i-Ishaatul Islam" an entertainment was given at the hall of Mr. Kazi Mahamood Mia Porebundri, to Mr. Maulvi Fuzl-ud-din, editor and propretor of the *Delhi Punch Akhbar*. The hall and approaches to the building were artistically decorated with bunting and lamps of various colours, which had a very pretty effect. There was a large gathering on the occasion. The guest, who arrived at 8 p.m., was met by the honorary secretary, who shook hands with him, and he was then introduced by Mr. Moulvi Syed Aboobaker Edroos, B. A., to the assembly. Mr. Moulvi Fuzl-ud-din made a short and appropriate speech, during which he dealt on his arrival at Bombay, of his extreme pleasure in meeting all present, expressing himself as greatly pleased with the objects and aims of the "Anjuman-i-Ishaatul Islam," which had done so much good for the progress of the community. He earnestly hoped that all would continue their cordial support to the institution, and also signified his intention of joining it. Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed thanked the guest, expressing his pleasure at the honour of his visit to the association. After fruit and tea, &c., had been served, the entertainment was brought to a close.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 18.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Captain Sir Henry Morland, IM; Colonel W Merriman, RE; Captain John W Brackenbury, RN, CB, CMG; Captain Kenneth Macaulay, starter; Captain Maurice Bean, I M, judge; Captain W Aves, referee; and S H C Hutchinson, Esq, honorary secretary.

FIRST RACE.—Consolation handicap for all yachts which may have competed in the sailing races of the 16th February 1889, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Handicap allowance at the finish. Prize—Entrance-money and a cup, value two hundred and fifty rupees. Started at 1-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

1 Rustom, Lateen, Messrs H Curwen and C E Kane, red, white, and blue.
2 Falcon, Lateen, Sir Henry Morland, white border, blue, pierced a falcon.
3 Princess, Lateen, F A Little, Esq, yellow and black burgee.
4 Pauline, Lateen, H W Uloth, Esq, red with a white band.
5 Fairie Schooner, Captain Maurice Bean, white, red border, with name.

Time allowance.

	Fairie.	Pauline.	Rustom.	Princess.
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Falcon allowed.....	13 28	14 50	18 13	23 38
Fairie allowed		1 22	4 45	10 10
Pauline allowed ...			3 23	8 48
Rustom allowed ...				5 25

This was a splendid race and well contested, there being a good stiff breeze from the north-west. The Falcon took the lead at first, but on turning the flag-ship on the first round she was overtaken by Pauline, who kept the lead and came in first, with the following result:—

Rig. Entered by. Distinguishing flag.
1 Pauline, Lateen, H W Uloth, Esq, red with a white band.
2 Falcon, Lateen, Sir Henry Morland, white border, blue, pierced a falcon.
3 Rustom, Lateen, Messrs. H Curwen and C E Kane, red, white, and blue.

SECOND RACE.

For 4 or 5-oared gigs, ships' boats, or otherwise. 1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start, or no race. Started at 4-30 p.m.

1 Arsenal, Capt K S Dunsterville, dnob blue.
2 Thistle, Capt Kenneth Macaulay, St Andrew's cross.
3 Whaler, Lieut Wm Ainger, blue burgee.
4 Violet, Capt Maurice Bean, white with blue border, falcon in centre.
5 Wheler, H M S Ranger, Lieut Dalton, blue and yellow chequered.

This was a well contested race, although the wind and the tide had to be contended with. On nearing the flag-ship the Violet appeared to keep the lead, but the crew of the Whaler, with a steady and long pull, soon shot ahead and came in first, with a good two boats' length in front of the Violet. The crew of the Whaler, on nearing the flag-ship, who apparently used every nerve to overcome their antagonist, were cheered both from the Yacht Club as well as from the Pier head as they shot ahead of the Violet and beat her. The result of the race was—

1 Whaler, of H. M. S. Ranger, Lieut. Dalton, blue and yellow chequered.
2 Violet, Captain Maurice Bean, white with blue border, falcon in centre.

THIRD RACE.—For yachts' jolly boats, any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews.

1 Jolly Boat of La Mascotte, J Westall, Esq, red and white.
2 Jolly Boat of Cinderella, James Moore, Esq, blue, yellow, and red diagonally.

This was also a well contested race, the jolly boat of La Mascotte appeared to take the lead throughout, until a short distance from the winning post or flag-ship, when the jolly boat of Cinderella shot ahead and came in first, leaving the jolly boat of La Mascotte some distance behind.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE following are the entries up to date for the Athletic meeting to be held on Friday and Saturday next, the 22nd and 23rd instants. Two of the races, *viz.*, No. XII and XIII, which we published in the prospectus some time ago, will be cancelled by the Athletic Sports Committee unless further entries are forthcoming. The races are for "Quarter-Mile" and "100 yards," respectively, and open to all approved Sporting Clubs in the Presidency.

We shall be glad to see these events supported by local sportsmen:—

No. 1.—100 Yards Flat Race.—A. E. Barton, K. S. Dunsterville, R. Whitley, M. F. Reid, H. M. Stuart, J. T. Robertson, C. F. Minchin, F. C. Crawford, C. Prescot Decie, F. W. Shaw, and E. R. Ross.

No. 2.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.—M. F. Reid, H. T. Bayley, A. E. Barton, L. S. Lambert, K. S. Dunsterville, A. Newnham, A. Peterkin, R. Whitley, F. H. Harrison, E. A. T. Gamble, C. F. Minchin, C. Prescott Decie, and H. G. Leahy.

No. 3.—Steeplechase, about half mile.—H. R. Cobbold, A. Newnham, R. Whitley, P. E. Cameron, C. F. Minchin, and H. G. Leahy.

No. 4.—Quarter Mile Flat Race.—H. R. Cobbold, H. N. Steuart, R. Whitley, P. E. Cameron, J. T. Robertson, E. R. Ross, and K. S. Dunsterville.

No. 5.—One Mile Flat Race.—R. P. W. Strong, W. Munro, A. Newnham, R. Whitley, P. E. Cameron, J. T. Robertson, C. F. Minchin, H. G. Leahy, and V. E. Hunter.

No. 6.—150 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).—H. R. Cobbold, H. M. Stuart, F. W. Shaw, H. J. Clark, K. L. Dunsterville, P. G. Messent, E. R. Ross, J. S. Robertson, C. F. Minchin, F. C. Crawford, and V. E. Hunter.

No. 7.—Handicap Steeplechase, Half Mile.—H. R. Cobbold, P. E. Cameron, C. F. Minchin, E. R. Ross, and V. E. Hunter.

No. 8.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.—M. F. Reid, R. P. W. Strong, H. J. Clark, A. Newnham, A. B. Sangster, and C. F. T. Murray.

No. 9.—120 Yards Veteran Flat Race.—E. L. Barton, C. E. Nixon, W. E. Young, A. J. Brooks, J. S. Lambert, H. J. Clark, Colonel La Touche, K. S. Dunsterville, C. H. Byrne (1870), C. F. Minchin, and V. E. Hunter.

No. 10.—High Jump.—A. E. Barton, A. Newnham, P. E. Cameron, F. C. Crawford, A. B. Sangster, and H. J. Clark.

No. 11.—Wide Jump.—F. A. Bland, K. S. Dunsterville, F. J. Clark, H. R. Cobbold, F. H. Harrison, F. C. Crawford, and C. Prescott Decie.

No. 14.—Throwing the Hammer.—W. Murray, M. F. Reid, A. Peterkin, and A. B. Sangster.

No. 15.—Putting the Shot, 16 lbs.—F. C. Crawford, W. Murray, K. S. Dunsterville, A. Peterkin, M. F. Reid, A. B. Sangster, H. T. Bayley, and F. J. Clark.

THE FIRE AT THE INDIAN COTTON PRESS.

THE following is the official account of the fire at the Indian Cotton Press, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police yesterday by Superintendent Mc Dermott, in whose division the fire occurred:—"On Sunday at about 3-15 p.m. a fire broke out in the Bombay Cotton Press at Victoria Bunder. There was a strong westerly breeze blowing at the time, which caused the flames to spread rapidly through the whole building, and at 3-40 p.m. the whole of the Press was in flames. At about 4 p.m., a cotton godown belonging to the Oriental S. & W. Company, situated immediately alongside of the Press caught fire, causing damage to the building and cotton therein to the extent of Rs. 15,000. The damage caused by the fire to the Bombay Cotton Press and the Cotton in it is estimated at 2½ lakhs. The fire is still smouldering. There was a good supply of water. The origin of the fire is not yet known."

THE promised production of a London edition of the *New York Herald* is at length at hand, and Mr. Gordon Bennett evidently intends to wake up his morning contemporaries in the English metropolis. It is to be a pioneer of the very newest journalism, and its pages—in form it is to be like the *Pall Mall*—will be devoted to interviews, chatty paragraphs, and personal items from all parts of Europe and America. In the words of the editor, "it will be the first English daily newspaper to recognise that the world's events do not respect Sundays or holidays, and will appear every morning without interruption throughout the year." The tone of the paper will be cosmopolitan, "members of Parliament will be practically on the staff," "politics will be treated from the standpoint of impartial observation," and the Paris edition of the *Herald* is to be discontinued. If the paper only fulfils a tithe of its promoter's predictions it will be a decidedly welcome institution at the London breakfast table.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY GUN COMPETITION.

ON Saturday afternoon the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps went through their competition drill for the handsome cup presented to the battery by Mr. J. Wheal, one of the honorary members. The competition has been the principal object of interest to the artillerymen during the past few weeks. On the regulations for the competition being published, the sergeants of the four sub-divisions each selected a team of nine men from their respective detachments to compete for the prizes. On Saturday the following members of the corps representing the undermentioned detachments paraded and competed for the cup:—

No. 1 SUB-DIVISION.	Nos. 2 & 3 SUB-DIVISIONS.	No. 4 SUB-DIVISION
Sergt D A Pinder	Sergt W Tate	Sergt L Lee
Br K Macaulay	Corpl T Stephenson	Br S W Chart
Br J Beckerley	Br A F Turner	Actg Br H R Hayes
Gr J A Kirkbride	Gr H Bromley	Actg Br C E Nixon
Gr B Theleuburg	Gr H G Hyde	Gr H W Barrow
Gr A E Walker	Gr J J Marsland	Gr L S Robertson
Gr W Griffin	Gr W Carter	Gr J Fraser
Gr H Burkinshaw	Gr J L Jenkins	Gr F T Williams
Gr A Bond	Gr H T Taylor	Gr E Fraser

The detachments were formed up under their respective sergeants shortly after 4-30 p.m., and on the arrival of Lieut-Col. D. V. Shortland, Commanding, R.A., Bombay District, who was accompanied by Captain Moberley, Adjutant, R.A., were soon put to work on the 25-pounder guns, arranged for the competition in the compound. After a toss up it fell to the lot of Sergeant Lee to commence the competition, the remaining two detachments being moved out of sight during the drilling of the above team, who went through their drill in a most praiseworthy manner, the working of the handspikes being almost faultless. After this team had competed, that under Sergeant Pinder took up position on the gun; but although the rounds were fired in quicker time, Lieut-Col. Shortland, the judge, was able to detect several faults in the drill, as he did also with the detachment under Sergeant Tate, who were particularly smart in their loading of the gun. On the conclusion of the competition Lieut.-Col. Shortland formed the detachments up, and in addressing them said he had had a most difficult task imposed upon him in deciding which team was the best. He considered all of the Volunteers competing had done remarkably well—in fact, he could not have expected to have seen anything better; but from the results of the drill he had come to the conclusion that Sergeant Lee's detachment was the best, that of Sergeant Pinder coming next. Sergeant Lee's team was, therefore, declared to be the holder of the Wheal Cup for the ensuing year, and the winner of the nine gold medals granted to each of that detachment. Sergeant Pinder's detachment, composed of the members of No. 1 Sub-Division, winning the second prize consisting of nine silver medals.

There were present at the competition Major G. Roughton, Captain A. Leslie, Lieuts. H. O'Connor, Slater, and 41 men.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 24, Parsee Bazar Street; Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have now the pleasure of submitting to you at this your sixth ordinary general meeting, the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company made up to 31st December 1888.

The following table shows the extent of business done by the company from 1st January 1888 to 31st December 1888.

Policies issued and expired 158, Rs. 40,21,750; new policies 74, Rs. 17,49,500; renewals 96, Rs. 25,08,250; total, amount of policies running on 31st December 1888, 170, Rs. 42,57,750.

Your directors are glad to inform you that during the last year the company had no loss to meet. The result of the working of the company during the last year, after deducting all expenses, shows a nett gain of Rs. 21,294-15-2, including the balance of Rs. 157-5-11, brought from last year. Against this balance it must be noted that the premium on the policies expiring after 31st December 1888 amounts to Rs. 8,507-2-7.

The directors, therefore, recommend that the above amount at the credit of the profit and loss account be apportioned as follows:—To payment of a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, Rs. 8,250; to be carried to Reserve Fund, Rs, 12,000; to be transferred to next year's account, Rs. 1,044-15-2; Rs. 21,294-15-2. Taking into consideration the present keen competition of other insurance companies with which your company had to contend, and the low rates of premium and the high rates of discount and brokerage now prevailing, and the consequent caution which had to be exercised in carrying out the business of the company, your Directors trust that the shareholders will consider the result of the last year's working of the company to be satisfactory. They however, leave it to the shareholders to consider whether they should continue the company under the above circumstances. Your Directors regret to report the death of their late Joint Secretary and Manager, Mr. M. P. Tuback. They have for the present, appointed in his place Mr. Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as Joint Secretary and Manager of your company. Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. In conformity with article 134 of the articles of association of the company, the shareholders have to appoint an auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The audited accounts and the directors' report were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share was declared, payable on and after the 25th inst. Messrs. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100. The best thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman and directors, and the secretaries and managers for their good management of the affairs of the company during the past year. It was resolved by a majority of votes that, notwithstanding keen competition as stated in the directors' report, this meeting is of opinion that the company be continued. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·939
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·7
Dew Point	60·2
Relative humidity of Air	·597
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind	NW, NNE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	305

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Commander-in-Chief has approved of Lord Finning, Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, being appointed as acting Aide-de-Camp to Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras.

COLONEL BELL, the head of the Indian Intelligence Department, has just returned to England from Central Asia, over which he has been wandering for the last year or two. He has been much about the Central Asian Railway, and says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* succeeded in penetrating into regions which even the Russians have not reached, including the great mountain regions which border our north-western and northern frontiers. Colonel Bell has brought back with him a huge pile of notes, which have been deposited at the India Office. No doubt his memoranda contain a good deal that is of strategical value, but they are mostly of purely geographical interest, and it would be a boon to science to permit Colonel Bell to give the geographical results to the world. But, as usual, the red-tapeism which rules at our Government offices forbids this, as if the Russians were less ignorant of the geography of the region traversed by Colonel Bell than we. Colonel Bell will be succeeded in the Intelligence Department by Colonel Woodthorpe.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

A DESPATCH of Jan. 25, states that Captain Atchinoff unexpectedly landed at Tadjurah Bay during the night at a point belonging to one of the numerous minor native chiefs with whom France has concluded treaties. The territory in question is nominally under French protection. Captain Atchinoff was accompanied by about one hundred and fifty persons, including a number of priests, women, and children. His followers are provided with arms which they declare are carried for their personal protection only. The French war-vessel *Meteore*, which is cruising in those waters, passed off Tadjurah Bay on the preceding day without noticing anything. The Italian war-vessel *Agostino Barbarigo*, which was sent to watch the movements of Atchinoff and his party, also lost sight of their vessel shortly before the landing was effected.

A semi-official contradiction was given in Rome on Jan. 25 to the statement that the Atchinoff mission would establish itself in the neighbourhood of Obock. The mission, after landing in Tadjurah Bay, marched towards Abyssinia, *via* Aoussab, the leader, Atchinoff, declaring his object to be a religious one. It is added, however, that Atchioniff's followers carried two mountain guns with them. The Russian mission is much discussed in Rome. The *Reforma*, which is the organ of the Prime Minister, points out that although the French Government had declard that it would not permit armed men to land in its possessions at Obock, the Russian mission has disembarked at Tadjurah, with two guns, in the presence of the French man-of-war stationed there.

The *Esercito Italiano* draws attention to the fact that the expedition was saluted by all the French Consuls along the Red Sea littoral.

In a remarkable article on the expedition, the *Novoe Vremya* emphasises the importance which Abyssinia would have for Russia as a formidable instrument capable of being turned, in case of need, against the mercantile States of Western Europe. The first step in this direction would be to make the routes of communication direct and free, by which is meant, says the journal in question, the occupation by Russia of a portion of the seaboard conterminous to Abyssinia. Tadjurah Bay would be a convenient harbour for Russian vessels, and a coaling station might be constructed there for the "volunteer fleet." The *Novoe Vremya* flouts the idea that the mission is exclusively religious. "The expedition," it concludes, "has serious objects in view, which must be attained, however much they may cause European diplomacy to talk."

M. Yelisfejeff, the explorer, publishes an article in the same paper describing the dangers threatening the mission. After pointing out that no other route is open to the party than that from Tadjurah to Shoa, the writer calls attention to the ambiguous attitude of King Menelek, and to the fact of Italian emissaries having gone in advance of the Russians. The article proceeds:—"Should the King of Shoa not despatch an escort from Ankobar, or the Negus one from Gondahar, the Russian mission might come to a most melancholy end. It is therefore conceivable that a number of its members should be provided with arms."

At a Cabinet Council held in Paris on Jan. 26, Admiral Frantz informed his colleagues of the landing of the mission in Tadjurah Bay. The Minister stated that the Governor of Obock had been instructed to notify to Captain Atchinoff that if he intended establishing himself on territory under French protection, he would be expected to observe the regulations in force, and only retain such arms as were necessary for the personal security of the members of his party. If, on the other hand, Captain Atchinoff proposed making for the interior, he would be under the same obligation, the importation of arms for trading purposes being prohibited in the protected territory. The Governor was also requested to maintain an active surveillance on the cost, and prevent any landing of arms or armed parties.

A Suakin despatch from the crrespondent of the *Standard* gives some additional information in connection with the "Mission." It says:—

The Italian sloop *Caridi*, which has arrived here from the south, brings fuller reports of the movement of the Russian "Mission," which passed Suakin recently on board the Austrian-Lloyd steamer *Amphitrite*, on its way to Abyssinia. It appears that as soon as the *Amphitrite* left Suakin all disguise was thrown off, the monks and labourers appearing in full uniform. General Akchinoff gave orders to the master of the *Amphitrite* to fire on the *Barbarigo*, the Italian despatch boat, which was following them, if it came too close. General Akchinoff declared that he was acting in accordance with the orders of his Government. On passing Obocke *Amphitrite* exchanged signals with the shore, and then proceed to Tadjurah, where they landed with sixty tons of war material, four guns, all the Cossacks being in uniform and armed. The French gunboat Meteore was present at the landing, and Expedition was received by the Sultan of Tadjurah, who is under French protection. General Akchinoff proceeds to Abyssinia through the territory of the Sultan Amphila of Aussa, who is an ally of Italy, and whom he has formally assured that he is not going to make war against the Italians. He also stated that in about fifteen days another body of three hundred Cossacks are to arrive.

EARLY INDIAN TRADERS IN ZANZIBAR.

ON Jan. 25, Mr. H. H. Johnston, Her Majesty's Consul in Portuguese East Africa, read a paper on "The Asiatic Colonisation of East Africa" before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, at the Society's Rooms, John-street, Adelphi.

Mr. Johnston proceeded to read his paper; in the course of which, after remarking that it was almost certain that Africa had received the first invasions of the human race from Asia, he said that it was difficult to ascertain when the first traders from India established themselves in Zanzibar; they had probably, however, not settled there in any considerable numbers until the advent of the Portuguese. The protection and support that were freely granted by the administration of the Hon. East India Company to Indian subjects abroad led the natives of India to realise for the first time, the advantages of being British subjects, and they had applied themselves with such confidence to the exploitation of Zanzibar that, by the beginning of the century, they had the local commerce completely in their hands, and had attained to very great power and influence as the advisers and financial administrators of the Arab rulers. Indian merchants had farmed the customs of Zanzibar until 1885, and one of the greatest of these contractors, the celebrated Jayaram Saji, had died worth over a million sterling. If it were plain that the British Indians profited largely by their manipulation of the fiscal policy of Zanzibar, it was to be remembered that the huge increase in the trade of those dominions was owing to British Indian enterprise and industry. At the beginning of this century, the British Indian subjects in Zanzibar scarcely numbered over a thousand; now their number probably exceeded 7000. The British Indian colonists or traders in the Zanzibar dominions came under the following designations:—Hindoos, numbering about 1000; Parsees, numbering about 100; Khojas, numbering nearly 4000; the remainder of the 7000 being made up of Bohnas and Memons. The section coming under the designation of Hindoos were almost entirely Bhattias or Banyans of Cutch, who even in the time of the first Portuguese visitors, appeared to have been the most thriving and enterprising of the foreign merchants of Zanzibar. By dint of commercial integrity, frugality, and dogged perseverance, and the inability of the Arabs of Zanzibar, like the Arabs everywhere else, to manage accounts of banking, they had acquired very great influence over the country, and were favourably regarded. It was no secret that much of the present trouble and difficulty of the German Company in East Africa had arisen from the unwisdom of its employes in endeavouring to rudely and suddenly oust the Indians from their commercial supremacy, thereby making Indian sentiment opposed to the extension of German rule, Wherever one met a Banyan on the coast, one met a banker, and such unbounded faith had they in the credit of Englishmen, that they would cash a note of hand for considerable amounts with readiness. In conclusion, Mr. Johnston said that he could not but think that the well marked Asiatic element in the civilised or semi civilised population on the east coast of Africa would have a very important role to play in the ulterior development of that quarter of the world. He was glad to note that, among other wise and discreet points in the policy of the new British chartered company which was to govern a large section of the Zanzibar dominions in the name of the Sultan, had been the hearty encouragement shown to British Indian immigrants.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British India steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Coast, with a general cargo and Mr C Bryse as a cabin, and 495 deck passengers.

THE British collier Kepler, 1,205 tons, Captain M Flatt, from Shields (Jan 12), arrived in port on Sunday evening with 2,084 tons coals. The vessel and coals are consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE British steamer County of Salop, 1,384 tons, Captain W Holmes, arrived in port yesterday, with a cargo of 2,725 tons coals, from Liverpool, for the G I P R Co. The vessel is consigned to Mr F W Hodges.

THE steamer Dragoman, Captain J B Rose, from Cardiff (Jan 21), arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a cargo of 3,503 tons coals, and Captain and Mrs Middleton and Mr Gay, as passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co., Ld.

THE British steamer Cyril, 1,545 tons, Captain G Taylor, arrived in port on Sunday evening, laden with a cargo of 2,985 tons coals, from Cardiff, consigned to Messrs K Nixon and Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mt. Lebanon	1555	Ellicott	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, C. Graham	1963	Alexanderson	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Othello	1931	Chambers	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Rozario	1221	W. Brown	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Strathmore	...	.....	K	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, Paxo	1261	Skipper	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Drachenfels	1451	Groot	P	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,,Deo. Balduino	3011	G. Dodero	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Armenia	2218	G. Read	3	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Algoma	1892	J. George	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	7	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Rimpha	1490	C. A. Loading	8	Capt. Hodges.
,, Idar	2595	R. Poland	9	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Cyril (s)	Taylor	Cardiff, Jan 17.
18	Co. of Salop (s)	Holmes	Liverpool, Jan 7.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Cardiff, Jan 21.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi, Feb 15.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Ship Sir Lancelot, for Calcutta.
Steamer Bengal, for Brindisi, London, &c.
,, Nyanza, for Zanzibar.
,, Arabia, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi and Coast.
,, Hajeen, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Clan Graham, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Dragoman, for Antwerp and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
13	Terra s	Peterson	Middlesboro, Dec 19.
	Navigator s	Woodcock	Liverpool, Jan 8.
	Cy. of Calcutta s.	Thoms	Liverpool, Jan 8.
14	Patna s	Icely	Bombay, Jan 25.
	Hilston, ship	Chivers	Liverpool, Nov 3.

DEPARTURES.

February 13.—Steamer Medea.
February 14.—Steamer Nuddea. Barque Fez Rohoman

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
15	Clan Macintosh s	.....	Liverpool.
16	Medea s	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
14	Chanda s	.....	Calcutta.
	Peshwa s	.....	Bombay.
15	Goalpara s	.....	Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rimpha s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 69 bales cotton and 100 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales, R Mathuradass; 240 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 127 bales hemp, D Chaganlal; 990 cwts myrabolums, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mt Lebanon s—428 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 42 bales wool, C Jaitha and Co; 89 bales hemp, A M Saiwalla; 208 bales cotton waste, K Damanee; 313 bales cotton waste R Kalakdin; 90

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PLATEDWARE.—A Choice Assortment of Plain and Revolving Butters, Cruets, Pickle Frames, Mugs, Presentation Cups, &c., from Read and Barton of New York. Prices Cheap.—SIROFF BROTHERS.

TO MILL ENGINEERS.—WANTED for a Cotton Mill up-country, a thoroughly Competent Engineer, Wages Rs. 175, per mensem. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to NORMAN & Co., Green Street, Elphinstone Circle.

BEST CEYLON TEA (Chief Brand) packed direct at the Factory at Re. 1-6 per lb.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A BAND MASTER, to instruct and take charge of a Volunteer Band. Applicants must state terms and submit copies of certificates. Address "E. S. L.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SURVEYOR, with practical knowledge of Road-making. Salary Rs. 35. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Bandora Municipality.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish Brown PEGU PONY, quiet in harness and a Good Stepper, about 6 years, 12-3, to be seen on a few hours' notice at STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—An English-built DOG-CART in perfect order, and an Arab Pony, 13-3, 4 years, believed perfectly sound. Apply to "R. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE "ROYAL," the "Dufferin," the "Landscape," the "Historical," and the "Duchess," Paper Shades, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links, MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET.—Splendid SHOPS and OFFICES, in Church Gate Street. Apply at MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, rent moderate, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Apply for particulars to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRICKET! CRICKET!! Cricket Kit from Best and Well-known Manufacturers, such as Cobbett, Lillywhite, Duke, &c., at moderate prices.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PIZZIGHELLI PAPER.—Just opened out, a few dozen packets of sizes, from ¼ Plate up to 12 by 10, also CALCIUM SLIDES for storing same.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.—Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 59, Meadows Street.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BILLIARD CHALK, 2 As. per dozen; Tips 3 As. per dozen; Cues from Rs. 1-8 to 9 each; Wafers, 8 As. a box; Spots, 8 As. per box; Short Rest from Rs. 3 each; Cement Balls, &c., very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

BEST FIRE BRICKS DEPOT.—FOR SALE Best Fire Bricks, Blachairn Brand, Rates very moderate, delivered at our works. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart Row, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.
MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the ELECTION of SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 19th February, at 5 o'clock p.m.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th Feb., 1889.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No. 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon	2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	2½ by 1½
The Woolar Lake, Cashmere	3½ by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	3½ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales	3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there" (3rd Issue)	2½ by 2
Do.	
Figure, The Gleaner	3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	3½ by 3
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	3½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F J.	2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Back Bay, Bombay; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J.	1½ by ½
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	1½ by 2

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of remaining stock-in-trade of valuable jewellery, Persian carpets, show cases, cupboards, &c.. &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 60, Medows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Morenas and Co.), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the Estate and Effects of Thowoomul Nursingdas, Indian shawl, jeweller, and general merchant, an insolvent, the following viz.:—gold and silver jewellery, rings, bangles, bracelets, brooches, pins, earrings, buttons and neck-laces, Persian carpets, China screens, show cases, cupboards, marble-topped tables, chairs, punkahs, gas-lamps, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 18, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 18.

Our last report embraced finanial and commercial advices by wire up to Saturday afternoon and no later news is since to hand.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	5,74,379
" " Branches	Inc.	"	8,42,406
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	64,565
Government Securities	Dec.	"	4,916
Loans	Inc.	"	48,60,187
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	13,80,862
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	43,152
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	28,69,009

The scarcity of money has continued as great as ever in the bazaar, and if, amongst the Exchange Banks, there has latterly been a little more ease, this would appear to have been gained at the expense of the Presidency Bank, whose Cash balance, according to the statement issued this afternoon, showed on Saturday the large falling off of more than 28½ lakhs. It will be noticed from the figures which we give above that Loans had increased to the exceptionally large extent of some 48½ lakhs, a considerable portion of which may have gone to relieve the pressure in other financial institutions; and taking the other items which go to indicate the requirements of trade, we find private Deposits on nearly the same level as they were a week ago, while Discounts had decreased by over 13½ lakhs, reducing the net expansion in the trade demand to some 34½ lakhs

COTTON.—The steady feeling which was noticeable in this market on Saturday prevailed again to-day notwithstanding the continued dull accounts from Liverpool, and though only a moderate business has been reported, Saturday's prices have been maintained. Bengals have been most sought after, and have been taken to the extent of some 1,500 bales at Rs. 173½ to Rs. 196½; the other principal purchases having been in Karanja at Rs. 198, Barsee at Rs. 205, and Akola at Rs. 199. A little Dhulia also changed hands at Rs. 192½, and Mowa at Rs. 213, and as lot of old Compta found a buyer at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT.—There is nothing fresh to report regarding this market, which remains quiet in the continued absence of demand from shippers, but with prices quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been quiet and out of request, and the price of Linseed has further given way one anna per cwt., the quotation this evening being Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-4-6 per cwt. Other kinds are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,624 bales.
Wheat	14,276 cwts.
Linseed	7,205 "
Rapeseed	2,025 "
Gingelly	4,913 "
Groundnuts	5,000 "

FREIGHTS have been quiet but very firm. The River Indus (s) for April-May loading has been fixed at 26s. 3d. Business has been done for Dunkirk for February shipment at 31s. 3d. per ton, and for Liverpool for next month's shipment, at 27s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady generally at Saturday's closing quotations, but 1s. 4¼d. for 3 months' sight Credit was only to be done in one direction in the after part of the day, and 1s. 4 9-16d. has been offering for Bank Wire Transfer. Very little business has been done; and there are not enough Bills coming out to meet the wants of buyers. March Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d. to ⅝d., and for April delivery at 1s. 4 9-16d., and ready rates at closing are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4⅛d. to 25-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·76½ to 1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak this morning, and on the state of the Presidency Bank's cash balance becoming known Four per cents were quoted at 98 for cash, but they afterwards rallied, and closed at Saturday's final price of 98½. For Account 98½ has been the rate for the 2nd March and 98 7-16 for the 30th idem. For 4½ per cent. Paper 102¾ to 203 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing in Mill scrip to-day, and we make the following alteration in our list this evening: Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares have advanced Rs. 12, at Rs. 999½; Queen are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 925; Manockji Petit are Rs 7½ higher, at Rs 1,220; and Morarji Gokaldas have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs.1,590. New Great Eastern, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 15, to Rs. 735; and Jevraj Balloo are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,010. Breul's Cawnpore Press is Rs. 40 down, at Rs. 140; Badham, Pile and Co. are Rs. 3 up, at Rs. 154. National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 135 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	915
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100	...	...	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	{1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	{10 / p.ct	103 / 100
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		188	Nil.	71
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	570
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100		80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,175
Figures, "Halt who comes there" (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	785
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	22
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½d.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Karanjee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	370
Mareks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200		10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	140	100	Rs. 10	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 19	352½
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	44
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mody & Co.					90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BUCALOSSI—NELSON—Jan 24, at St Marylebone, Brigata, son of P Bucalossi, to Amy Priaulx, daughter of J H Nelson, M A, late Madras Civil Service.

HOLLOWAY—PURVIS—Dec 27, at St Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore by the Ven Archdeacon Meredith, M A, Lieut James T Holloway, 82nd Regiment, (P W V), second son of the Rev J E Holloway, St Peter's Rectory, Pilning, near Bristol, to Louisa McNab, second daughter of John M Purvis, Rogie, Singapore.

DEATHS.

O'NEILL—Jan 25, at Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, Lieut Col T O'Neill, formerly of the 6th Regt, Madras Native Infantry, aged 60.

ROSS—Jan 15, at Bournemouth, Henrietta Mary, wife of Surg-Maj C G Ross, (Bombay Army, retired), aged 45.

WHITE-SIDE—Dec 27, at Jamaica, Fredric Richard Alic, Lieut 1st West India Regiment, son of the Hon W S Whiteside, Indian Civil Service, aged 30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROOKE—February 12, at Jamalpur, E I Railway, the wife of Dr J Stuart Brooke, of twin daughters.

DENNYS—February 13, at Jullundur, the wife of Surgeon G W P Dennys, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

TOMLINSON—February 8, at Sitapore, the wife of Geo T mlinson, Schoolmaster, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLLIER—ORD—February 14, at St Andrew's Church Calcutta, by the Rev James Lillie, M A, George Brandon Collier, to Margaret Templeton, daughter of W Knox-Ord, Esq.

OGILVIE—CLARKE-PRESTON—February 15, at St. James', Delhi, by Rev John Moulson, Captain Norman S Ogilvie, Royal Artillery, to Jeanie, 4th daughter of the late Rev William Colin Clarke-Preston, of Valleyfield, Culross, Perthshire.

TODDLL—ROLFE—February 14, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev G N Bazely, A E Riddell, Esq. 2nd Middlesex Regt, to E F Rolfe.

DEATH.

STODDART—February 7, near Bhamo, Upper Burma, Lieut G R D Stoddart, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, killed in action whilst gallantly leading his men.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1889.

WE reprint elsewhere the *Times* leading article on the Bombay Judges and the Crawford case, the substance of which was telegraphed to us by our correspondent a fortnight ago. The article tells us little that is new in regard to the merits of the controversy, though the *Times* endeavours to show its special acquaintance with the facts of official life in India by introducing us to "certain native officials, holding the offices of magistrate and Mamlakdar *(sic)* or native judge." It is characteristic of the *Times* account of the matter, as of other accounts with which we have had to deal with out here, that it leaves out of consideration those of the High Court Judges who did not think it their duty to go with Messrs. Birdwood and Jardine. "The judges when consulted declined as a body or as a court to move in the mattter." This is all that the writer thinks it worth while to say on the other side—the only recognition he chooses to give to the fact that there was another side to the matter, and that there were people who, with quite unimpaired moral and legal sense, were prepared to acknowledge it. On one point the *Times* will give small satisfaction to some of the local commentators on the case. We ourselves have been told with much confidence that we were going very much out of our way in endeavouring to establish the statutory irregularity of the two judges' intervention, albeit that Mr. Justice Scott, who is now claimed as having associated himself with them, was clearly possessed by doubts on the same point. The *Times*, it will be seen, alleges that it is an issue distinctly raised in the controversy whether the two judges took a correct view of their statutory duties and responsibilities in addressing a representation to the Governor, though it declines at the same time to pronounce a decisive opinion offhand. The matter, however, seems to us of sufficient importance to have warranted more resolute investigation, for as great inconvenience might result from a High Court or the individual judges of a High Court acting in excess of their powers, as from a Government acting in arrear of theirs. The one authority whom the *Times* cites tells rather against the two judges than in their favour. Even Sir James Stephen, in the passage cited, names only the power of appeal and the power of revision vested in the High Courts as the counterparts in India of the check on judicial neglect or misbehaviour which is secured in England by the interest taken by the public in the administration of justice and by the comments of the Press. The power of appeal obviously had no room for operation. As to the power of revision possessed by the High Court, that is strictly defined in the Code, and the definition is not broad enough to include the general power of oversight which the two Judges have claimed to exercise.

The *Times*, in its leading article, is a little too careful to keep the Crawford case out of sight. Not so its Calcutta correspondent. We have from him such familiar phrases as "the high position of the accused" and "his long record of brilliant service," and we are told, with strange forgetfulness, of the distinction between a trial and an inquiry, that the proceedings before the Commission constitute it "perhaps the most remarkable trial ever known in India." When the same authority goes on to say that "the Press supports the action of the Judges and condemns the Bombay Government," we can only ask "Which judges?" Because we have a Chief Justice and four others who did not think it their duty to join their two colleagues in making representations to Government, yet these are all but forgotten by the *Times* and absolutely forgotten by its correspondent at Calcutta. As to Lord Reay's "impalement on the horns of a dilemma," it seems rather early to speak about that. We shall judge the Bombay Government by the action which they take when the whole case is fully before them, and by the full case we do not necessarily mean so much of it only as the Report of the Crawford Commission may present them with. Heavy responsibilities rest upon them, not in regard only to the matter of that report, but to other matters which, for reasons not of their creating, can have no place in it, and not the least of their responsibilities will be in determining whether or not inquiry shall be made on new and broader lines. We cannot ignore such native opinion on the subject as has yet found expression, and it is as well to note that a paper which is supposed to be peculiarly representative of the opinion of the Poona Brahmins anticipates the contingency of the native conspiracy theory being adopted by the Commission with the remark that "Such a verdict will simply raise a laugh in native society. People will begin to ask if there is really any possibility of truth being arrived at when the Judges and the accused happen to belong to the Anglo-Saxon race, and the accusers all belong to the looked-down-upon Asiatic races." The *Mahratta*, from which we quote this, goes on to express the hope that the decision of the Commissioners will not be taken as the last word in the matter. There is, as we have more than once explained, no reason (no legal reason at all events) why it should be, and we are quite prepared to find that the Government will act upon the liberty which is reserved to them. Six months ago it was known that at least eighty allegations of irregularity had been brought to the notice of Government, so that the thirty-two charges which were notified to the Commissioners covered only a limited portion of the area of allegation. We lay no stress upon the fact alleged by the *Mahratta* that about five hundred people of all castes and creeds have testified before the special officers entrusted with the inquiry to the alleged irregularities of Mr. Crawford, nor will we inquire, as that paper seems to think, if this fact would be sufficient to "stagger any confidence" in the native conspiracy theory. But it is known that the Government have in their possession materials of accusation outside the lines within which the recent inquiry was restricted. It was certainly not through their choice that some at all events of this material was excluded from the inquiry. The Akalkhote case, for example, was taken into court by the Government only to be excluded by the Commission. Now, in the interest of Mr. Crawford himself, this final disposal of a charge—brought forward we must suppose in all seriousness—would be gravely to be deprecated. The case, as everybody knows, is not the subject of mere bazaar rumour. In taking it into court and asking the Commissioners to admit it upon the indictment, the Government testified their belief in as solemn a way as was open to them in the *prima facie* validity of the accusation. Whatever stigma the mere introduction of the Akalkhote case in the Commissioners' Court may have cast upon Mr. Crawford, the refusal of the Commissioners to entertain the charge obviously cannot have removed it.

Mr. Crawford, from a particular stage in the proceedings, has boldly avowed his desire to meet his accusers. We take it that it will soon be the duty of Government to decide whether any new opportunity should be given him for pressing home this natural and very becoming challenge. Knowing nothing whatever of the strength of this particular case, we can pretend to make no suggestion as to the course that should be pursued. But if Mr. Crawford's interests alone were to be consulted, that particular case would not be allowed to remain at the stage of allegation. Some opportunity for removing the impression, let it be never so dim and vague, which the mentioning of this charge may have made upon the public mind, should be afforded him. Thus it will be seen that the responsibilities of the Government are by no means limited to the plucking here and there of corrupt fruit from the official tree. We cannot even be sure that they will consider their work accomplished when they have taken such action or made such recommendations as arise directly out of the report itself. As to the report, if Lord Cross has decided that it shall be kept strictly secret, he will, if he look around him, find grave reasons for doubting the wisdom of that resolve. The secret method that was resorted to in the Cambay case created widespread dissatisfaction here, which was by no means mitigated by the fact that the Government secretly and confidentially gave copies of the report to the accused official and his accuser. Lord Cross may yet be led to see in the free criticism to which the report is being subjected, even while its main conclusions only are within the knowledge of the public, grave reason for reconsidering his decision. We indicate, only to deprecate, the attempt which the paper already quoted is making to establish the bias of the Commissioners against native witnesses, but the fact that it is made openly and confidently is significant, and it is not a reasonable satisfaction. The best answer to it will be to publish the report in which the impartiality and judicial spirit of the Commissioners must have found ample opportunity for displaying themselves.

THE Secretary of State for India has paid a visit and made a speech to the men of Oldham, the constituency which Mr. J. M. Maclean represents in Parliament. Lord Cross's address bristles with figures, which, it is to be hoped, the electors of the Lancashire town will be able to digest. For us in India the statistics which his lordship placed before his audience have a more direct interest, seeing that they one and all bear upon the opening up of this country by railways and the consequent stimulus to the out put of wheat. Great Britain requires for her yearly consumption the enormous quantity of 3,700,000 tons of wheat, of which the United States supplies little short of 2,000,000; India comes next with 580,000 tons; Russia falls 175,000 tons short of the Indian supply; Canada and Germany between some 152,000 tons, and the Australasian colonies only 132,000 tons. The United States have immeasurably the larger share of the trade, but India distances all other competitors, supplying the United Kingdom with an amount of wheat nearly double that of all the rest of the world outside the States. Up to 1873 an export duty of seven per cent. restricted the amount grown to 17,000 tons. The abolition of the export duty raised in four years the amount grown to 137,000 tons. This fact should not be lost sight of when considering the expediency of abolishing the export duty on rice. Lord Cross, however, laid more emphasis on the development of railway communication in India than on the abolition of the export duty when speaking of the increase in the quantity of wheat exported. He spoke with something like enthusiasm of the benefits which railway extension confers on the country apart from the question whether they pay interest on the capital invested in them. They encourage the growth of cotton and of wheat, bringing the area of cultivation into direct communication with the ports, and the cultivators into contact with merchants, so that the mileage of railways achieve much more than the making of dividends on the capital laid out. His lordship informed his audience that he will while in office endeavour to press forward the policy of railway development, and he promised those who would invest money in that work that he will meet them on "equitable terms." From these words it is reasonable to infer that the era of State guarantees has not yet closed. But a great deal can be done even without guaranteeing interest, to extend and complete the magnificent network of 15,000 miles of railway which India now possesses. Lest we should be over-elated, however, by this statement of figures, it may be as well to bear in mind a fact which Lord Cross did not deem it necessary to weary his hearers by mentioning—that the United States, which sends to the United Kingdom more than three times as much wheat as India supplies, built 40,000 miles of railways! We must not be too much puffed up with conceit over our 15,000 miles; though they beat the record in Asia, there would scarcely afford a few months' work for the engineers in America.

WE hear again by telegraph of the doings of Captain Atchinoff's Cossack pilgrims at Sagallo. They are, it is said, building huts there, and meanwhile are having quarrels with the natives. The mail brings us some information as to the landing of the Russian Mission at Tajourah Bay, in the vicinity, if not actually in sight of a French man-of-war, to say nothing of an Italian war vessel. This latter lost sight of the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite the day before she landed the pilgrims with their pious baggage, which included two mountain guns. It appears that the Amphitrite unexpectedly landed her passengers in the night, numbering 150 persons, including priests, women, and children, at a place belonging to one of the native chiefs nominally in treaty with the French Republic, and really under French protection. The party was provided with arms—including the two mounted guns—which Atchinoff stated were only for the personal protection of the missionaries. A French man-of-war, the Metéore, was cruising in the waters of the Bay of Tajourah, and apparently was under instructions to prevent the landing of an armed party in French territory. But she noticed nothing. In this respect the Italian man-of-war, Agostino Barbarino, which was specially on the look-out for, and was actually following the Amphitrite, was more fortunate, but she lost sight of the Austrian the evening before the landing was effected. The Russian party immediately crossed the mountains, and were not seen again by either of the men-of-war. The St. Petersburg *Soiet* stated that the Atchinoff mission would establish itself near Obock, and the information now received that they are building huts at Sagallo shows that there was some intention to remain near the coast. But in Rome this statement has been semi-officially contradicted. It is said that Atchinoff is moving into the interior, intending to reach Abyssinia by way of Aoussa. He declares that his mission is a religious one, which is, no doubt, quite as accurate a statement of objects and reasons as is the German declaration that the one incentive to colonising enterprise in the Zanzibar territory is the hope of putting an end to slavery. The Roman organ of Signor Crispi asserts that the French war vessel allowed the Cossack and their guns to land "in her presence," although the French Government had declared that no armed body would be allowed to land at Obock. To which charge the answer is of course complete; the Cossacks did not land at Obock, but elsewhere; and the Metéore was not present, but, like the Italian war vessel, was unable to see what was going on in the darkness of night. Meanwhile the pilgrims and their two guns are on the other side of the hills.

A STORY is amusing educational circles of the young lady who scored off her educational inspector. The subject of examination was what is called mental or oral arithmetic, and the inspector, beaming on the young lady, propounded the following problem:—"Suppose your father owed £1,000 on the 1st January 1888, and promised to pay off the debt by monthly instalments of £10, how much would he owe on the 1st January 1889?" "£1,000" quietly replied the young lady. "No, no," said the inspector. "You have not underst

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEFENCES OF GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The *Morning Post* of to-day says that in view of the war cloud now hanging over Europe the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to Gibraltar has much significance, and will probably result in the immediate improvement of the defences there.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 17.

M. Meline is meeting with many obstacles in the formation of a new Cabinet, which, it is expected, will be a moderate one and colourless as regards the policy just to tide over the Exhibition.

FEB. 18.

M. Rouvier has accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior and General Billot that of Minister of War.

M. Freycinet or M. Ribot will be appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE COSSACKS IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Latest advices from Abyssinia state that Atchinoff's Cossacks are building huts at Sagallo, and that quarrels between them and the natives are frequent.

THE GERMAN MISSION TO EAST AFRICA.

BERLIN, FEB. 17.

Captain Wissmann, Imperial German Commissioner in East Africa, will make a halt in Egypt on his way out for the purpose of enlisting soldiers for his expedition.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" OF BHOSAWUL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWAL, FEB. 18.

The case after all has been adjourned again for a week owing to the absence in the district of Mr. Walker. He was expected to come here to-day, but he will arrive on Wednesday. One of Messrs. Frere and Company's solicitors arrived here this morning, and so did Mr. Stanyon, but both will leave Bhosawul to-night. The case is adjourned for a week for the convenience of Mr. Stanyon, counsel for accused. As stated before, even if the case is not adjourned, it would have been only formally opened, awaiting instructions.

DATE OF ISSUE OF THE BUDGET STATEMENT AND MIGRATION OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 18.

The 29th is the approximate date on which the Budget Statement will be issued. The Government of India office will probably close a week later.

DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY.

Mr. R. A. Way has been appointed Agent and Chief Engineer of the Delhi-Kalka Railway.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON THE FRONTIER.

General Maclean is now well on his way from Teheran to Meshed, so news may soon be expected of reported Russian movements in that direction.

THE BURMAH COMMAND.

When Sir George White vacates his appointment in Upper Burmah, the whole of Burmah will come under the command of Major-General Gordon; there will then be two Brigadiers-General, Wolseley commanding at Mandalay and Faunce at Myingyan, while Brigadier-General Collen, now commanding the Eastern Districts, will probably take leave home and his appointment will not be filled up.

AN ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

The Viceroy will receive an address from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association on Wednesday afternoon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief left Calcutta yesterday on tour accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Military Secretary, Dr. Owen, and one Aide-de-Camp.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE MEETING.

The Presidency Volunteer Prize Meeting came to a close on Saturday. Lieutenant D. Campbell, C.V.R., won the Viceroy's prize of Rs. 500 with a score of 280 in the final stage. Corporal H. Swaine, C.V.R., won the Nawab Abdool Gunney's prize of Rs. 400 with a score of 278. The prize for highest aggregate scores in first and second stages, presented by Sir Steuart Bayley, was won by Lieutenant W. Whitehead.

THE PATNA CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

This case came on for hearing to-day. Mr. Garth entered upon the legal argument of the question before the Judges, when the Hon. Mr. Mitter, addressing Mr. Gasper, said there were only two points in the case at present; first, whether the complaint was made upon oath before the magistrate, and, secondly, whether unlawful detention meant detention for immoral purpose, and said it was a pity that the husband and the mother of Lutchmania were not included in the rule. Mr. Gasper asked the Court to suspend judgment till a more comprehensive rule would be issued, which, with the permission of the Court, was in the following firms: —That a rule be issued upon the husband and mother of the girl to show cause why proceedings should not be set aside, and why an order should not be made directing the said parties to produce Lutchmania in the Court of the magistrate for restoring her to the custody of Miss Abrahem or such other order as the facts of the case may warrant.

A MILITARY OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 18.

Captain Clark, Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline by upsetting Captain Napier while he was seated at his writing table, and addressing him and Lieutenant Fox in improper language and was sentenced to be severely reprimanded. The sentence has been confirmed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goloonda left here this afternoon for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Korbella left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 17.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	84
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 17.

10 p.m.	70·9

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

6 a.m.	67·9
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	80·7
4 p.m.	78·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 18.—The barometer has risen in North-Western and Central India and has fallen eleswhere. The fall is small, except in Bengal, where it is moderate in amount. The distribution, which was passing eastwards yesterday, has become more diffused, and the depression appears to be in Bengal. The disturbance gave general and moderately heavy rain in the North-West Provinces and Behar. Yesterday Gya reports two inches; Patna, Meerut, Bareilly, and Delhi over one inch; Hazeribagh, Allahabad, Agra, and Roorkee over six-tenths; and Benares and Gorakhpur half an inch. There was a large reduction of temperature yesterday in the North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces, where the temperature was from two to eight degrees below mean. Skies are clearing in Upper and Central India. The disturbance has almost broken up, but may give showers in North Bengal and Behar during the day.

A GOLFER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really very inconsiderate of the military authorities to plant a huge flag staff in the centre of green No. 5 of our golf course. We were long ago cut down to a small portion of the maidan, and we placed our greens almost entirely on the outskirts under the shade of the trees. There we fancied no one could interfere with our favourite amusement, and though there were rather too many stones and withered leaves about, we enjoyed the game in the early mornings. At the last Polo Tournament No. 5 was carefully roped in and no damage was done; but now it does seem strange that no other spot could be found suitable for the saluting flag. The care and labour of months is destroyed, and a once fair green has become a brown. As there are no parades on Thursday, all our matches are arranged for that day, and we were looking forward to a good one next week for the Blackheath gold medal.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 16. STIMIE.

SIR HENRY NORMAN, who has just arrived in London from the West Indies, and who will soon leave to take up his new appointment of Governor of Queensland, is an officer of long and most varied experience. He has won high distinction in the Cabinet and in the field. It is forty-four or forty-five years ago since as a youth he recieved his first appointment a cadetship in India—in the Bengal military establishment. He served in the Sikh campaigns, which were immediately followed by the annexation of the Punjab, distinguishing himself at the battle of Goojerat. Sir H. Norman, nine years after, when still a lieutenant, did excellent service in the Mutiny, being present at the capture of Delhi, the relief and capture of Lucknow, and in the Oude and Rohilkund Campaigns. For his valuable services at that critical time he was made a C.B. Not until 1860 did he become Captain, when also he was awarded the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. After 1863 Sir Henry Norman became military Secretary to the Viceroy—Lord Canning. In 1870 he was made a member of the Viceregal Council. Between that date and 1878 he was twice President of the Council—in other words, acting Governor-General. On comming home after his nomination to the Indian Council—that is, the Indian Secretary of State's Council in London—he travelled by way of China, Japan, and America. A man of charming manners and genial disposition, the new Governor of Queensland is sure to be popular.

THE following paragraph in the *Pioneer* confirms a confidently contradicted statement that was made in our columns some weeks ago:—The general impression that Mr. Quinn was forsaken and abandoned by the Bengal Government, in the face of the unscrupulous attacks made upon him by the missionaries, is, we are glad to know, quite opposed to the truth. On the contrary, Government recommended Mr. Quinn to take legal advice as to the advisability of prosecuting the *Guardian*, with the further understanding that they would be responsible for the expenses of any proceedings he might institute thereupon. The lawyers consulted—two leading members of the Calcutta Bar—were clear that either a criminal or a civil action would lie; but on account of the great difficulty of prosecuting a case in Bombay, and the doubt about proving publication in Calcutta, they advised dropping the matter, and in this view Mr. Quinn was reluctantly compelled to acquiesce. There can be no question, however, as to his having had the sympathy and support of the Government in the attacks made upon him (the character of which cannot be the least affected by the legal issue of the case in the High Court), and we should hope that this will be put in evidence publicly in due course.

THE *Sydney Mail* to hand by Saturday's mail contains a well executed picture of the Bori Bunder Station. Our contemporary remarks that the building is equal to anything of its kind in Europe, and concludes thus:

The Government of Bombay have recorded the eminent services rendered by Mr. Stevens in connection with this vast work, and the directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company have marked their appreciation of his services by recommending him an honorarium of 5,000 rupees.

Our contemporary omitted to add, "which he was not permitted to receive."

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

BEFORE the formal opening of the Exhibition in the Secretariat yesterday afternoon by H. E. Lord Reay, the judging committee had completed their work and had made the various awards as follows:—

The society's gold medals.—(Value Rs. 100 each.)—1. The best landscape in any medium, Lt-Col Strahan, RE (Dehra Doon), for No 117.—2. The best figure subject in any medium, Mrs H W Uloth (Bombay), for No 196. The society's silver medals.—3. Best painting of flowers or still life in oils, Mrs H W Uloth (Bombay), for No 154.—4. Best painting of flowers or still life in water-colour, Mrs Atkinson, for No. 105. Best painting in monochrome, any medium, Rowji K Gokhale, for No 75.—6. Best sketch in oils, Mr Arthur Grey (Bombay), for No 157.—7. Best sketch in water-colour, Mr James Jardine (Bombay), for No 96.—8. Best drawing in pastel or coloured crayons. Mrs H Brackenbury (Trimulghery), for No 65.—9. Best architectural drawing, Dadaji Raugrey (Lahore), for No 426.—10. Best model in clay or bronze, Mr J David (Lahore), for No. —11. Best photograph, printed by any process, Mr Justice Parsons, for No 384. H E the Governor's prize, value Rs 150, for the best picture in the Exhibition, Mrs H W Uloth, for No 153. H R H the Duke of Connaught's prize, value Rs. 50, best painting by an officer of the Bombay Army, Col A Pullan, for No. 102. The Judges of the High Court Prize (value Rs 140), best figure painting in oils or water-colours. Not awarded. Bar prizes for ladies (value Rs. 75 each), best head, Mrs Brackenbury (Trimulghery), for No 202. Flowers or still life. Mrs Uloth, for No 154. Mr James Jardine's prize. (value Rs 100), best landscape in oils, Mr Arthur Grey, for No. 203. The Hon F Forbes Adam's prize (value Rs 100), best landscape in water-colour, Col G Strahan, for No 117. The Bombay Natural History Society's prize (value Rs 100), best painting of animal life, Mrs Scott (Bombay), for No 97. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit's prize (value Rs 100), best painting of an architectural subject (Indian), Mr Chatfield, for No —. Mr Nowroji N Wadia's prize (value Rs 100), best head in oils, Mrs H W Uloth, for No 195. Mr E Wimbridge's prize (value Rs 50), best drawing in pen-and-ink, Sher Mahommed (Lahore), for No 401. Mr Justice Scott's prizes (value Rs. 50 each), best decorative panel, Nasubai N Dasai, for No 300, best exhibit by a native of India, Pestonji Bomanji, for No 286. Mr J H Slight's prize (value Rs 50), best group of native figures, Col R G Woodthorpe, for No 46.—Highly commended: Mrs James Jardine, Nos 34, 104, 112, 112a, 124, 125; Mrs E A A Saunders, for Nos 89, 115; Mr Arthur Grey, for Nos 93, 164, 188; Col G Strahan, for Nos 101, 108; Mrs John Jardine, for No 111; Major C H Strutt, for No 113; Mrs Scott, for No 118; Miss E McDonell, for Nos 127, 163; Miss E J Hudson, for No. 79; Sergt Major Webb, for No 152 a; Mrs H Pinhey, for Nos 156, 231; Miss M A Logue, for No 153; Sher Mahommed, for Nos 162, 182; Mrs Dora Thompson, for No 183; Mr R A Sterndale, for No 227; Mr Herbert Bromley, for No 338; Mr W Dumergue, for Nos 353, 380; Mr T M Horsfall for No 382; Sita Ram, for No 417; Ram Singh, for No 424.—Commended: Mrs John Jardine, for Nos 18, 93; Mrs James Jardine, Nos 52, 105; Col R G Woodthorpe, for Nos 55, 60, 86; Mrs Scott, for Nos 76, 128; Major A B Stopford, for No 121; Mr Arthur Grey, for No 122; Mrs S D Sassoon, for No 150; Mr Isaac Benjamin, for No 289; Mr Herbert Bromley, for No 354; Ram Singh for Nos 412, 427.

As has been mentioned already, the hanging committee have done their work well. But not only that,—on them devolved the work of decorating the galleries, which they have done in a most tasteful manner. At considerable expense flowers and shrubs were brought from the Victoria Gardens for this purpose, and many were the expressions of unmingled surprise and delight as the guests invited to attend the opening of the first Fine Art Exhibition under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society arrived at the entrance. During the assembling of the visitors the band of the Marine Battalion rendered a selection of music, which they continued at intervals during the evening.

His Excellency arrived about five o'clock accompanied by Lady Reay and attended by Captain Brooke, A.D.C., T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Count and Countess of Hoenho, attended by Colonel Cavaye, Captain Herbert, A.D.C., arriving shotly afterwards.

On His Excellency's arrival, he was met at the entrance to the Secretariat by the Hon. Justice Scott, the president of the Society, and Mr. Arthur Grey, the secretary, and conducted to the Council Hall.

The Hon. Justice Scott, then addressing Lord Reay, said:—

Your Excellency, Your Royal Highnesses, Lady Reay, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to ask your Excellency to declare this Exhibition open. It is our first Exhibition, and we are quite an infant association, but looking round the walls of this room, I think I feel encouraged to say that although we are an infant association we show signs that we are a very lusty infant and promise to have a good and prosperous manhood. It is rather less than three months since we met together in a very informal way at the suggestions of our aesthetic and energetic secretary, Mr. Grey, who proposed we should start an Art Society in Bombay, and we agreed it would be a good thing to do so. We did not do it in order to place ourselves in rivalry with those societies which existed before us; but we thought in this great commercial and industrial centre of Bombay, with all its wealth and material prosperity, it would receive a cordial welcome. We thought an institution like ourselves which would relieve its mills and workshops and crowded streets, and things of that kind, and consequently we agreed it should go forth at once as a society. We issued our prospectus, and the success we obtained surpassed our best expectations. In less than two months we got two hundred members, and to-day we are showing between four and five hundred pictures, and I am glad to say amongst these are a great many native artists, and five native gentlemen had carried off prizes. We have got prizes in money of the value of over Rs. 1,200. Finally, thanks to your Excellency in Council, we have obtained a most splendid locale, a fit temple for the arts we wish to encourage. It now only remains for me, as representing the executive of the Society, to ask your Excellency to declare the Exhibition open, but before that there are a good many people who would like to hear the list of prizes which I have been asked to read. He then read the list as given above.

H. E. Lord Reay then said:—

Your Royal Highness, Mr. Justice Scott, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have never visited the Secretariat under such pleasant auspices, and I only wish it could remain always as it is to-day; but that I am afraid it would be asking too much from the kind artists who have adorned these walls in such a handsome way. I am extremely glad we have at last succeeded in securing for this very important manufacturing, industrial, and commercial centre in India its proper place in the World of Art. (Applause.) We always knew there was a good deal of talent in our midst, although opportunites were not given to it to come to the front. I am extremely happy that during my term of office, we have been able to inaugurate this Association. I have to congratulate Mr. Justice Scott and the energetic secretary, Mr. Arthur Grey, very heartily upon the success of their undertaking. To me it is a source of great pleasure that in the course of six months my prize has been awarded twice over to the same artist—(applause)—who, I think, we may fairly consider almost invincible in this sphere of art. Mrs. Uloth on this occasion takes the prize undivided. I have also to congratulate Mrs. Scott on obtaining a prize for which I understand there were many competitors. We have to offer our best thanks to Mr. Christie N. Butler, who illustrated the catalogue with exquisite chromide prints in photography. Mr. Pestonji Bomanjee and Mr. Basi Vurma maintain their reputation. The former contributes a picture of the well-known Parsee Tiger-slayer, which many of us will see with pleasure, especially Mr. Bomanjee's master, Mr. Griffiths, of whom he is one of the best pupils. On this occasion I have nothing to add to what has been said quite recently and admirably by my old friend, Sir Frederick Leighton, whose article in the *Contemporary Review* of January, deserves the most careful perusal and re-perusal. But the point in that article which drew my special attention, and for which I was particularly grateful to Sir Frederick was the stress he laid upon the very great importance of the alliance of art and industry, and on the growth of good artistic production in connection with the development of our industries. From that point of view this Exhibition has in this town an exceptional importance, because it will influence the quality and the variety and the value of Bombay-made goods. By a fortunate coincidence the same year, which sees the first Art Exhibition in Bombay will also see the opening of schools, in which lessons will be given in art as applied to some industries. A long cherished wish of mine will thus be realised in accordance with the suggestion of my friend, Mr. Griffiths, and the usefulness of the School of Art, one of the best institutions in Bombay, will thereby be increased. Although I have not been able to give him all he very properly asked for, and although the beginning will be on a moderate scale, yet we know that in his hands it is destined to prosper. I now beg to declare the Exhibition open. (Loud applause.)

The distinguished visitors then proceeded to view the pictures, expressing themselves before leaving as highly pleased with what they saw, and the promise that Bombay gave as a centre of the fine arts.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops in Garrison and the Volunteers on the general parade ground at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Duke, accompanied by the Duchess, the Count and Countess of Hohenau, and others on horseback, together with the chief members of the staff, arrived on the parade ground at the appointed hour, when the Royal standard was unfurled at a prominent spot to the west of the parade ground. The review was witnessed by immense crowds of citizens in carriages and on foot, who lined the parade ground all round. The whole of the troops and Volunteers were formed in two brigades, deployed in two lines. The first brigade was commanded by Colonel Pemberton, Marine Battalion, with Captain Steele as Brigade Major, and consisted of (Right) Bombay Light Horse, Royal Artillery, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and Gloster Regiment. (Left.) The second Brigade was commanded by Colonel Collingwood, Gloster Regiment, with Captain Thatcher, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry, as Brigade Major; and consisted of (Right) the 4th Bombay Rifles, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the B. B and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and the Marine Battalion. (Left.) The bands were massed thirty paces in rear of each regiment. The troops arrived on the parade ground and formed up at 7-45 a. m. After inspection by His Royal Highness, the division took close order, formed line of quarter columns by brigades, on right companies of battalions, and close to thirty paces' interval on the right battalion of brigades. The division then marched past in column of double companies. The massed bands moved at once into position and played as one band for the march-past in columns of double companies and in mass of brigades. The first Brigade was formed in mass, 12 paces between battalions, before marching off. The second Brigade was in similar formation on the left flank, but in fours to the right, 60 paces between Brigades in marching past and 30 paces between battalions. The first Brigade, after marching past, formed column, and closing to quarter distance, moved half left, sufficiently to afford room for the second Brigade to form mass on the saluting base. There was only 12 paces' interval between regiments in mass. Both Brigades had their leading battalions halted close to the Gymkhana. The march-past commenced in mass of quarter columns, 30 paces between battalions and 60 paces between Brigades, the second Brigade leading, the first Brigade moved to its left when the ground was clear. The troops then formed line of quarter columns of Brigades at 6 paces' interval. The first Brigade formed on the second point; the second Brigade 60 paces further on. The bands then joined their respective Brigades and formed in front of them. The troops then marched past in line of quarter companies, the first Brigade leading, 150 paces' interval between Brigades. The Brigades took ground to the left by fours, the first Brigade leading; and the division formed line of quarter columns on the front alignment, 60 paces between battalions. The division next advanced in review order after officers and colours had taken post. Owing to the late hour, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery were unavoidably prevented from taking part in the review. The field states of the troops and Volunteers were as follow:—

FIRST BRIGADE.

Bombay Light Horse.—1 captain, 2 subalterns 1 staff officer, 2 sergeants havildars, 30 rank and file, total 36.

Royal Artillery.—4 field officers, 3 captains, 6 subalterns, 3 s. sergeants 12 sergeants havildars, 6 band pioneers, signallers, &c., and 214 rank and file, total 248. The officers present were Colonel Shortland, Majors Stopford, Vibart, and Lugard, Captains Moberly, Sir J. W. Jervis, and Slater, Lieuts. Cameron, Phillips, Chapman, Leahy, Froom, and Lethbridge.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—3 field officers, 6 captains, 9 lieutenants, 8 staff sergeants, 29 sergeants, and 326 rank and file, total 381. The officers present were Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Major Brown, Captains Hodgkinson, Adjutant, Baird, Willis, Place, Lund, and Freeborn, and Lieuts. Jefferies, Devlin, S. M, English, Brewin, Sharp, Prior-de-Saone, F. W. English, Rowland, and Wilkinson.

Gloster Regiment:—4 field officers, 5 captains, 10 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 2 s. sergeants, 31 sergeants havildars, 75 band, drummers, pioneers, &c., and 683 rank and file, total 811. The officers present were Lieut.-Colonel Collingwood, Majors Dickin, Curtin, and Corbett, Captains Leathem, Capel-Cure, Baxter, Tufnell, and Bishop, Lieuts. Addington, Hume, Hill, Fyffe, Venables, Holbrook, Lock, Davie, Westropp, Bailey, and Moss.

SECOND BRIGADE.

4th Bombay Rifles.—2 field officers, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 9 native officers, 18 sergeants havildars, 50 band, drummers, pioneers, &c., and 405 rank and file, total 490. The officers present were Lieut.-Col. Watling, Major Forjett, Captain Quinton, and Lieuts. Fery, Keown, Barton, Vachell, and Sangster.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.—1 field officer, 5 captains, 6 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 4 s. sergeants, 20 sergeants havildars, 40 band, drummers, pioneers, &c., and 159 rank and file, total 236. The officers present were:—Major Riddell, Captains Trevithick, Middleton, Thomson, A. King, and Hawkins, Lieutenants Pennock, Hartley, Campion, Garrett, Hawes, Hussey, and Captain H. D. Rosseter.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.—1 field officer, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 6 sergeants havildars, 35 band, drummers, pioneers, &c., and 96 rank and file, total 142. The officers present were:—Major Luard, Captain and Adjutant Harrison, Lieutenants Parker and Steuart, and Lieutenant and Quarter-Master A. Rule.

Marine Battalion.—1 field officer, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 10 native officers, 26 sergeants havildars, 42 band, drummers, pioneers, &c., and 441 rank and file, total 526. The officers present were Colonel Pemberton, Captain Even, and Lieuts. Montgomery, Beville, Campbell, Dennys, and Berger.

Thus the first Brigade consisted of 1,423 officers and men and the second Brigade of 1,394 officers and men, giving a grand total of 2,817 officers and men present at the review. His Royal Highness expressed himself satisfied with the marching of the Gloster Regiment, and was glad that so many Volunteers had turned out, as the hour was rather inconvenient.

The following is a detailed field state of the Bombay Volunteers:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Coy	1	1	2	1	3	...	17	25
B „	1	1	1	...	2	...	27	32
C „	...	1	...	...	4	...	25	30
D „	...	...	1	3	5	...	49	58
E „	...	1	1	1	1	...	21	25
F „	...	1	2	1	2	...	17	23
G	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
H Cadets	...	...	...	...	4	...	42	46
I Cadets	...	...	1	...	3	...	43	47
K Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L Cadets	...	...	...	...	4	...	56	60
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	25
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total...	3	6	9	8	29	...	326	381

A CONSIGNMENT of 20,000 trout ova has been despatched from the Marquess of Exeter's fishponds in Burghley Park for India, part of them being destined for the Neilgherry Hills Angling Club, of which Mr. Hodson is president, and the remainder for the Madras Fishing and Sporting Club.

SIR HENRY MORLAND'S ACTION.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday the claim for damages made by Sir Henry Morland and Lady Morland against the G. I P. Railway Company for injuries sustained by them in consequence of the alleged negligence of the company came on before Mr. Justice Scott for further hearing. Sir Henry Morland claimed a lakh of rupees as damages, while Lady Morland estimated the damages in her own case at Rs. 10,000. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented the company.

Mr. Lang, in continuing his address this morning in reply to the whole case, observed that the row of lights on the station platform was not sufficient to light the roadway, particularly because there was according to evidence at the time of the accident, a row of carriages between the platform and the outer roadway which would cast their shadows before, and also because the covering on the platform extended a considerable way out so as to obstruct the rays of light falling upon the outer roadway. Then there was another circumstance, which was not attempted to be contradicted by the defence, and which conclusively proved that the night was a dark one, and that the lights were not sufficient to show what had happened at the scene of the accident. Sir Henry Morland in his evidence stated, and it was not contradicted by the defence, that as soon as the officials at the station who came out to assist, could not see that one of his feet had been under the carriage which was overturned, tried to raise him by his shoulders and Sir Henry objected to his being thus pulled up, until lights were brought from the station. This circumstance conclusively proved that there was not enough light to show to the railway officials that Sir Henry's left foot was under the carriage, which could only be seen when lights were brought from the station. Now the question was whether there was any contributory negligence on the part of the coachman. It was alleged that the coachman must have seen the heaps of the stones as he entered into the station compound, and that in going out of it some time afterwards, he ought to have remembered the position of these heaps, and should not have driven over them. No authority had been cited by the learned counsel for the defence for such a proposition, that a man driving on a public high way was bound to take notice of any obstructions that might be in that high way, on the chance that they might be lighted at night. He (Mr. Lang) had heard of such a proposition for the first time. He submitted that it was a most monstrous proposition to lay down that a man driving a carriage was bound to look on both sides to see if there was any obstruction in the highway in order that he might not drive over it at night, in the event of its being not properly lighted. He contended that it was not the duty of the coachman, who while driving generally looked ahead of him and attended to his horses, to see if there were any possible obstruction on the roadway that might turn up at night. Again assuming for the sake of argument that the coachman saw the heaps of stones, what authority was there for the proposition or suggestion that he was guilty of negligence because he did not remember them at all? Supposing his Lordship came to the conclusion that the coachman had notice of these heaps, there was no proof of negligence on his part. The learned counsel submitted that the evidence was pretty conclusive that the coachman did not notice those heaps. He did not contend that the coachman could not, but he certainly did not notice the obstructions. When the coachman first drove in, it was dusk and must have been very near sunset, if not quite sunset. It must be remembered that it was the close of a dark monsoon day when he drove into the station yard at about 7 o'clock, Madras time. At any rate it was dusk when the lights at the railway station had been lit some considerable time before he drove in. One of the hotel agents stated in evidence that he arrived at the station some ten minutes before Sir Henry's carriages drove in, and that when he went there the lamps had been lighted. According to evidence the coachman drove in between 7-2 and 7-5 p.m., or a very short time before it, and it being dusk it was quite possible that the heaps were not seen by the coachman. The learned counsel asked his Lordship not to place any reliance on the evidence of Shaboodin, the police constable, who had proved to be an absolutely false witness. The evidence of both Mr. Fitzgerald and Shaboodin had thrown a suspicion on the whole of the evidence given by the railway subordinates who endeavoured to bolster up a case on behalf of the company. Shaboodin stated that he saw the horses taking fright, and he ran after them, and was about fifteen paces from them when the accident took place. This witness swore that he reported this matter to the chief constable. But when the latter was examined as a witness there was not a word found in his diary or report about Shaboodin having witnessed the accident. That statement of Shahabudin must be untrue, because Mr. Conder, the Acting Agent of the Company, in his report of the accident stated that neither any one of the officials nor any of the outsiders had witnessed the accident. The evidence given by Shoobudin as to the way by which the coachman drove into the yard was also absolutely false and unreliable. The same remarks applied to the two runners who called themselves agents of the Great Western and English Hotels, whose business was to go to the station in search of customers for their respective hotels. One of these so-called agents in reply to the question put by the learned counsel said that he remembered at this distance of time the way by which the plaintiff's carriages drove into the station yard, because he had told the circumstance to the chief constable the very next day. The chief constable flatly contradicted that witness by saying that neither of the two agents had been questioned upon the subject till the 22nd August, that is to say, ten days after the accident. Was it credible, was it likely, that a man who according to his own statement was sitting in a shigram, could have seen in the dusk and remembered at that distance of time the way by which the plaintiff's carriages drove in, and the order in which they stood under the arcade. It was evident that this story was got up by the railway people in order to screen themselves. It was stated that assuming that the coachman did not see the heaps while entering the station, he ought to have taken warning from the first two heaps of stones which he had encountered and avoided the third heap. But his lordship would recollect that the horses were very considerably frightened by what had occurred at the second heap. The carriage had swung round and the horses had quickened their pace. They were frightened and they tried to get away. The coachman's attention was naturally devoted to his horses during the whole of that time, and the fact that he managed to keep them in hand and did not let them run away could not be used as an argument against him. And then the third heap of stones was not very far from the second heap. It was only about 25 yards off, and that was certainly not a long distance for the horses who had quickened their pace to traverse. The whole attention of the coachman having been devoted to the control of his horses, it could not be held as any negligence on his part that he did not take precautions to get clear of the third heap. The evidence as to the way in which the coachman had managed his horses showed that he was a remarkably cool and able driver, and that if it had been present to his mind that another heap was yet to be encountered, he would have done his utmost to avoid it. Coming to the consideration of the damages to be avoided to the plaintiffs the learned counsel said it was admitted that the money which Sir Henry was out of pocket, including the Town Council fees he had lost by reason of his inability to attend several meetings of that body, came to Rs. 3,614. Again, there was no dispute about the medical evidence, which was all one way. The first thing which was proved by that evidence was that one of the results of the accident was that Sir Henry Morland would be obliged to go to Europe. Sir Henry had stated in his evidence that a year's stay in Europe would be necessary for his health, while Dr. Langley said it would require two years to set him right. That would mean a loss in the plaintiff's income of about Rs. 11,000, and that was a distinct item of claim which he was entitled to recover. The next item of claim was the cost of his trip to Europe, and here the learned counsel for the defence was right in suggesting that the whole of the expenses could not be claimed, but that the expenses to which the plaintiff would have been put if he had stayed during that period in Bombay ought to be deducted from the cost. But his Lordship had to take several things into consideration in making deductions under that head. The court should consider the very considerable amount of extra expenditure which the plaintiff would have to submit to during his stay in Europe. He would have to use a carriage on every occasion he left his house, and they knew how very high cab fares were at home. He would also have to consult doctors for the purpose of getting his health restored, and then everything which he would have to pay for in England would be in sterling, while he would receive his half pay in rupees. The value of the rupee having gone down considerably, the depreciation would mean no small loss to the plaintiff. The learned counsel for the defence seemed to think that the claim of Rs. 10,000 put down as loss for breaking up the establishment was excessive. Sir Henry maintained, on the other hand, that this was the least amount that he would lose on that account, and taking everything into consideration he (Mr. Lang) did not think that the sum of Rs. 10,000 was by any means an over-estimate. There was no question that Sir Henry had received very severe injuries. The medical gentlemen said that he would probably be a cripple for life, and that he would never hereafter be able to go out without a stick on a crutch. This was a permanent injury for which he was entitled to liberal compensation. In addition to this, he was permanently injured by reason of one of his legs being rendered half an inch shorter than the other. Considerable damages ought to be awarded to a man who had suffered such injuries by the negligence of the defendants. In addition to that, the court would, no doubt, grant considerable compensation for the pain he had suffered during the long period that he was confined in his house. It was urged on behalf of the defence that the pain and injuries suffered by the plaintiff must be considered in the same light as those suffered by a coolee. He (Mr. Lang) did not at all agree that the damages arising from these causes could not be granted at higher rate to the plaintiff than to a coolee; for they had to take into consideration a man's position in life, and the way in which he was brought up and was living, in determining the question of damages. Counsel, therefore, asked the court to grant a very substantial and liberal compensation to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had said that if it had not been for this accident, he should, in all human probability, have been continued by Government in his appointment for five years more, after he had attained he age of 55. Now the chances were that the Government might say that he was a cripple for life and not fit to serve any longer after that period; and if he were made to retire, instead of getting a salary of Rs. 1,300 odd per month, exclusive of fees, he would only get a pension of Rs. 5,000 per year. Counsel admitted that the court would not give the plaintiff the full value of the loss which he would sustain by reason of his not being able to enjoy his full income for a further period of five years, as the court would make some allowance for the chances of the plaintiff being continued in his employment, although it was not at all certain that the Government would do so. Still the court should award a very substantial amount as damages. As to Lady Morland's suit, happily the injuries sustained by her were not so very severe. They were, however, injuries for which she was entitled to receive considerable compensation from the railway company. In the first place she was confined to her bed for a fortnight, in consequence of the sprained ankle, and the bruises and the shocks she had received, and she was confined to her room for five weeks. Dr. Langley's evidence was that she had received a severe shock to her nervous system and that a change to Europe was most desirable. Mr. Lang thought that Bombay was the very worst place for getting over the effects of a shock, and added that it must be remembered that a great deal of one's comfort in life depends on one's having good nerves. He thought, therefore, that the court would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that Lady Morland was also entitled to considerable damages in consequence of the considerable injuries she had sustained by the defendants' negligence.

The case having closed, his Lordship said he would deliver his judgment in a few days.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to write to you at length on the subject of Industrial Reform in India, because I think that important matter is receiving too little consideration. Between the prejudices of the Government and the fears of the Congress it is in danger of being lost sight of. Yet industrialism is confessedly the chief matter which British rule can effectively deal with

them a short rainfall means famine. Brabant, on the contrary, with 800 persons to the square mile, is not over-populated, because 86 per cent of the population is either leisured or industrial, only 14 per cent is agricultural. Earnings are high, savings and accumulations plentiful, and credit satisfactory. The Deccan is over-populated with 110 to the square mile, because those 110 persons are not certain in all seasons of a continuance of their means of subsistence.

No one will say that an agricultural population of 800 to the square mile cannot live comfortably on agriculture alone. They do in many parts of India, but such soils are rare. They are the exception. The rule is rather such soils as cannot, as in the Deccan, carry even 110 persons to the square mile with safety. Nor is industrialism a certain safeguard against over population: witness the unemployed in England. But no one now believes in the *lusus naturæ* of a nation that is either wholly or even mainly agricultural or wholly or mainly industrial. I do not think anybody is likely in the future to insist upon further scientific proof that large populations must be mixed and well mixed as to employment in order to be in a position to raise to the fullest extent the fruitfulness of their individual labour. I think it will be taken for granted that a large Empire chiefly dependent on a single employment is in a dangerous position both as to education and as to the means of subsistence. Yet it is not emigration out of the country that is wanted, since such would be a measure of only temporary relief as regards the means of subsistence, and none at all as regards education. What is wanted is a migration within the district, from country to village, from village to town, from town to city, from agriculture to other employments, from the field to the mine, the factory and the workshop.

There are other classes of the people even yet more intimately bound up with the honour of the British Government of India in the matter of employment than either the annihilated leisured class or the disinherited workmen. While English rule has set aside altogether the old Hindoo and Mahommedan ruling classes, good government has averted wars, has prevented rapine, has in some measure improved sanitation and so prolonged life, has stopped the domestic crimes of female infanticide, *Sati*, and the self-immolation of the aged. It has by these means increased the population, and not only the population able to work, but also those unable to work. They have a special claim on a British Administration. Yet all, whether, on the one hand, Nawab, Jemadar, Rajput, Army Commanders, disbanded soldiery, or robber castes and tribes, and, on the other, the aged of both sexes, women, and those saved from sickness and those saved from crime—all these are dependent on the soil alone, besides the cultivators proper to which it is adapted.

The cry for Technical Education hints the alarm beginning to be felt at literary education and good government together proving insufficient to keep alive industrialism in India. I would like to draw attention to some words in a resolution of the Government of India on this subject published early in July 1888:—

"23. The second class of considerations which have forced this question (Technical Education) into prominence is concerned with the need of industrial occupation for a population rapidly out-growing the means of support supplied by a too conservative system of agriculture. (Government seeks to save its credit for foresight.) It is also concerned with the need for scientific methods to develope the material resources of India and to improve its agriculture, its products, and its manufactures, so that they may better hold their places in the markets of the world when competition is carried on with an intensity of purpose which has been compared to the conditions of warfare."

That is a very important and valuable pronouncement, and what follows seems to show that Government awaits only facts to act in earnest. The Resolution says: "Impressed with the existing want of information at hand as to the extent, character, and circumstances of important local industries in every province of India, H. E. in Council would in the first place suggest that in each province an industrial survey should be completed."

The information collected by this survey is to be dealt with in accordance with the views of the Royal Commission or Technical Education, I presume, with the intention of establishing the industries Government believes to be required, and improving those that exist. If this industrial survey is fully and fairly made, its results may not be a little startling, and I trust the public will be made acquainted with them. For this is a matter in which the public is so deeply interested that they cannot rightly be kept in the dark in respect to what is going on among the industrial castes.

I should like to say a little more about this matter of technical education. It has been discovered that in India school education does not lead in all cases to employment. School education prepares a boy for the business of life, but does not afford a career. Nor is it intended to do so, and the mistake made in supposing that it would or could do so, is now dimly appreciated by those asking for technical education.

The inadequacy of technical education to take the place of an industrial system or even to originate it is appreciated by the Government. In the same valuable State paper from which I have quoted above occurs the following pregnant sentence:—

"It would be premature to establish technical schools on such a scale as in European countries, and thereby aggravate the present difficulties by adding to the educated unemployed a new class of professional men for whom there is no commercial demand."

The master workman's bench is of course the right technical school for the Indian industrial apprentice! The railway workshop is well enough in its way, but India requires more than that before Technical Education will be wanted. It requires mines, mills, and factories to employ ten millions of families, and the petty workshops of the master workmen that with such a system will quickly dot over all the towns and villages of India will then rapidly afford any further technical knowledge that may be required. In fairness, however, to the best supporters of the present system it should be said that they look elsewhere than to technical education for the commencement of an industrial era. They look to trade. They say that, if left to herself, India through her barter trade with the world will obtain the wealth required to establish her own industries. That is a matter that deserves the closest consideration, for it involves the question whether capital is accumulating under the influence of the barter trade. It is, no doubt, a great step to have a writer and speaker of Sir William Hunter's calibre insisting that what capital there is should go to restore industrialism.

Sir William Hunter hails industrialism, but does not appear to think that an industrial era needs any encouragement beyond increased facilities for the transport of produce. At the same time he is careful to remind his English readers that the English people may be called upon for some sacrifices in order to allow India the full benefit of her re-awakened industrial life. He meant that the Indian trade which at present gives support and employment to very many thousands of English families might instead support Indian families. It is quite right that this should be borne in mind if only to make the inevitable change as gradual and gentle to England as possible, and also to enable India to judge of the nature of any political opposition that industrial legislation may meet with in England.

The theory that the Indian barter trade is affording profits available for industrialism or for anything else, however attractive in itself, should not be taken too much upon trust. At all events, there are no evidences of the profits, and the trade is a wasteful and extravagant one that is not likely to yield profits. For an industrial era that will mean the proper redistribution of India's labour, a capital reckoned by hundreds of millions may well be required, and there is none at all now in the country. Should profits of the the barter trade prove illusory, I do not suppose it will be yielded without a fierce and prolonged struggle with English ideas and interests that the Government of India should become a manufacturer or a guarantor of industrial capital. Yet it may well be found necessary before long that Government should become a factory owner, a mill and mine promoter, as well as a farmer, a land owner, and a railway proprietor. Perhaps this difficulty was uppermost in Sir William Hunter's mind when he suggested that India would make profit from the expanding barter trade. He shrank from the alternative. But his hopefulness is too slightly founded to be justified.

Sir William Hunter and those who think with him then confidently expect capital to come from the savings of the foreign barter trade. In the first place he neglects to say that the entire possible profits of the expanded portion of the trade during the past ten years have gone in increased loss by exchange. He probably hopes that bi-metallism may save that profit in the future. But what is more damaging is that he fails also to dwell on the peculiarly wasteful and extravagant nature of the trade.

The general nature of the barter trade is well known to all. Exports valued at about 85,000,000 of tens of rupees exchange for imports valued at about 67,000,000 of tens of rupees. The exports practically are all raw produce, i.e., food or raw material for manufacture, for when they are not of this nature, they are manufactured foods, sugar, tea and coffee, or drugs, such as tobacco and opium. The imports are treasure and manufactured commodities.

The net annual excess of about of 18,000,000 tons of rupees of the exports over the imports consists of remittances of interest on debt, pensions, family allowances, ocean freight, and loss by exchange, and is an exchange for gold. The rest of the trade is an exchange of goods. I was for many years closely connected with a railway and trading company in a very remote portion of the Empire. Our chief business was to mine and sell coal. If all the coal that was cut could have been sold locally a very handsome profit might have been earned even on a high capital. But this was not possible. The local sales were strictly limited to a moderate quality, and in order to develope as well as to pay interest on a debenture debt, the company had to export. Then came the trouble. Even though higher prices were attainable in the distant markets exploited, yet the rail and river charges, the wastage of frequent handlings, and the handling expenses, the loss in interest on money, and the agency charges in the export markets themselves, expended all profits and threatened continued loss. Nothing, it was evident, would make the capricious export account as profitable as the local sale, ton for ton, nor with certainty could prevent the Company losing on it. It now, however, seems to me that the large or constant local sale, the want of which we used to deplore and suffer from, is positively being intentionally and purposely neglected everywhere by the exchange system of Indian foreign trade. Populous districts are being turned commercially into trade wildernesses, sending their one commodity or two commodities thousands of miles, and bringing back all other necessaries the same distances in exchange; and thus, although this artificially created jungle is densely populated and could produce everything needed for itself quite cheaply, what should be a quick, cheap, and profitable local barter, with an exported surplus, if any, becomes an expensive and wasteful foreign exchange. It would not be in the least surprising if it were found that the whole of India's exports of produce were, considering the prices paid for the imports and the waste and expense of the cost of transport and agency, being sold at a loss. At all events there is no case for a certainty. If large accumulations of capital such as are admittedly necessary for an industrial era are expected from the barter trade it would at least be as well to have confirmatory evidence that there are profits made in that trade. Neither *a priori* nor *a posteriori* is there any proof of them. As regards the profits of the local sale account, it is enough to say that though in financial distress, Government acknowledges itself unable to increase taxation without imposing intolerable burthens on the people. Profits, therefore, must be small and stationary.

Sir William Hunter points to the Bombay Cotton Mills as the nucleus of India's future manufacturing prosperity. But before either admitting this or the inference that inasmuch as mills have sprung up in Bombay unassisted they will spring up spontaneously everywhere, the profits of the Bombay mills must be known, and it must further be known whether there may not be circumstances that so limit their production as to render a large and rapid extension improbable. And even then the capital has to be found.

India has some few financial advantages for the introduction of the industrial era on a State-borrowed capital. In the first place industrialism, by taking a large number of poor persons from unprofitable occupation on the land, and making them independent of the vicissitudes of the weather, will distinctly be a measure of famine insurance. The Famine Relief taxation of one and a half millions which is spent exclusively, if spent by present ideas on railways and irrigation and actual famine relief, will find its best use in providing interest for a first issue of industrial capital. Inasmuch as profits attract capital as a magnet does iron, the profits of the industries so started will attract fresh capital from England. And they may have to be protected to that end. Then the import trade, diverted, say, up to 40 millions of tens of rupees gradually to a local market as a gross income for indigenous manufactures, would employ profitably one hundred millions of capital. Allowing net profits to be set aside at the rate of 1-10th the gross income, four per cent will be provided on the capital. And such a revenue might keep employed a million families, which would be a fair beginning to estimate for. Against the advantage in prospect is the difficulty of passing India through the transition stage inevitable to a country that from being poor and agricultural aspires to become rich and manufacturing. The transition stage may involve fierce commercial rivalry with the countries whose industrial systems will be deranged. The chief exchanging country is England, and although rich and industrial India, a purchaser of luxuries, will certainly in the long run be beneficial to England, yet while the change is being effected there must be trouble and loss. Even India herself may have to make sacrifices.

But Industrialism is surely worth much temporary sacrifice. It is the provider of employment. It is the Supreme Educator. It is the one certain system of famine relief. It constitutes in itself an effectual scheme of emigration without the bitterness of expatriation. It is invaluable and unsurpassable. That India is fitted for industrialism her history shows. So do her vast stores of natural resources, and her docile and teachable labour. That an industrial era is feasible is easy to show, only prejudice bars the way.

F. BEAUCLERK.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Feb. 9, 1889.

THE ZANZIBAR BLOCKADE.

A LONDON correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—

I hear a rumour, which I believe to be well founded, but we are about to witness the collapse of the Anglo-German blockade on the East African coast. That is to say, Lord Salisbury is about to notify the withdrawal of this country from the arrangement—if he has not already done so. The noble Marquess has been under great pressure in this matter from the outset, and it is more than probable he has long ago recognised his co-operation with Germany was a mistake. Read in the light of this report, Prince Bismarck's conciliatory language of Jan. 26 is a little mysterious. His amiability is perhaps due to a promise of satisfaction in another direction—in Damaraland or in Samoa; or it is possible that he is not unwilling to play us off against the United States. The story is that the blockade will cease when the Germans begin their operations ashore, and very possibly before.

THE SULTAN AND THE GERMAN COMPANY.

In addition to other difficulties, grave pecuniary embarrassments are reported to be impending for the Sultan of Zanzibar. The *Times* correspondent says:—"The facts that have leaked out indicate that his treatment at the hands of the German East African Company is absolutely unparalled. Since the commencement of its operations the Sultan is stated to have suffered a direct cash loss of over 450,000 rs., and a constructive loss of ten times this amount. Notwithstanding this, the company has exacted from his Highness payment of every penny to which it would be entitled if in full and prosperous working order, in addition to the value of the losses sustained by it at Kilwa and elsewhere. Though the company has been driven from the coast and has abandoned all attempt at administration therein, since September last, his Highness has been made to pay it a monthly sum of nearly 15,000 rs. to recoup the company for the cost of the theoretical administration. Of this monthly sum no repayments, it is stated, have been made by the company to any of the officials and soldiers on the coast save at one place; and a vast body of discontentd men has thus been driven into the insurgent ranks, hating alike the Sultan and the company as responsible for their destitution. This wilful stoppage of pay for five months by the company has destroyed the power of the Sultan on the German coast-line. It is rumoured that his Highness has repeatedly remonstrated with the German Consul-General on this point without success. The Sultan recently openly stated in durbar that, instead of 80,000 rs., the former customary monthly revenue on the German coast-line, he had received from the company, after its deductions, 5,000 rs. only for December last. The pecuniary loss, however, is insignificant in comparison with the odium unjustly cast on the Sultan by the company's non-payment of the coast officials and soldiers."

MORE FIGHTING.

Severe fighting occurred at Dar-es-Salam on Jan 25, when the first lieutenant of the Sophie lost his life by sunstroke. Many Arabs were killed, with the result of greatly endangering the lives of the missionary prisoners.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Jan. 27, says:—The festive appearance of Zanzibar harbour to-day, worn in honour of the German Emperor's birthday, afforded a striking contrast to the melancholy situation on the German coast-line, where many murders are still unavenged. Three Germans are prisoners in the hands of the Arabs and the lives of many others are in jeopardy. The Arabs send messages altogether declining money ransom for their missionary prisoners, and offering three courses—the entire evacuation of the coast by the Germans, the conversion of the prisoners to Mahommedanism, or death.

Bishop Smythies arrived at Zanzibar safely on Jan. 26, having travelled by a circuitous route *via* Wanga, where he reports having experienced no trouble.

The British Consul-General is reported to be again endeavouring to arrange for the despatch of a caravan to bring down the missionaries from Mpwapwa and Mamboyo, whose position is one of extreme danger.

AMONG the calls to the Bar in the Middle Temple are M. Zorab, B.A., Calcutta University, and R. Lal, Punjab University.

THE *TIMES* AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Times*' leader concerning the Crawford case of which we gave first intimation in India, is as follows:—

Our correspondent at Calcutta has called attention, in a telegram, to a question of the gravest moment which has arisen in connection with the proceedings of the commission sitting at Poona to investigate charges of alleged misconduct against Mr. Crawford, an eminent public servant.

It is incumbent on us to say at once that in commenting upon this question, which ought not, in our judgment, to be passed over in silence, we have no intention whatever of prejudging or even of raising any of the issues pending before the Crawford Commission. We express no opinion on the Crawford case. We yield to none in our respect for the laudable maxim that pending judicial issues are no fit subject for comment in the public press. But the matter referred to by our Calcutta correspondent is not in issue before the Crawford Commission. It is a controversy which has arisen, indirectly out of certain proceedings before the Commission as well as out of other antecedent judicial proceedings, between certain judges of the High Court of Judicature in Bombay and the Governor of Bombay in Council. The minutes recorded respectively by Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Birdwood, and Mr. Justice Scott, together with the answer sent on behalf of the Governor in Council, have been published in India, and as copies of them have reached England we shall not hesitate to refer to them and to treat them as public matter. It appears that certain native officials, holding the offices of magistrate and Mamlatdar, or native judge, came forward as witnesses in a trial which preceded the Crawford Commission, and testified on oath to their own acts of corruption in giving large bribes for the purpose of obtaining or keeping their appointments. One of these witnesses, named Sindekar, subsequently made a similar confession before the Crawford Commission, and stated upon examination that after his previous confession he returned to his post, drew his pay, and carried on his magisterial duties. Other witnesses gave similar evidence, and notably one named Dabir, against whom criminal proceedings are now pending at Bombay, described in detail the way in which he had raised the money to purchase his office and the bribe he had given in order to obtain it. Further evidence given before the Crawford Commission went to show that other native magistrates who had made similar confessions of corruption had resumed their judicial duties.

It was on these facts that the action of Mr. Justice Jardine, subsequently endorsed fully and formally by Mr. Justice Birdwood, and in substance by Mr. Justice Scott, was originally based. Mr. Justice Jardine was at the time acting as Vacation Judge, and in that capacity discharging by delegation of the Court some of the duties of superintendence of the administration of justice which are statutably imposed on the Court. He thought it his duty to record his opinion as to the responsibilities imposed upon the Court by the disclosures above described, and to invite his colleagues to make a representation on the subject to the Governor in Council. The judges when consulted declined as a body or as a court to move in the matter, but Mr. Justice Jardine, with whom Mr. Justice Birdwood now concurred, thought it his duty, individually but still in the exercise of his judicial responsibility as charged with the superintendence of the administration of justice, to bring the matter before the Governor in Council. Mr. Justice Scott concurred in substance with his two colleagues, though he doubted whether a representation to the Governor was properly within the statutory powers of the judges. But he added in his minute, "I think our superintending functions will be of little avail if such men as Sindekar and Dabir are allowed to remain in office, and if my colleagues are of opinion that the proposed remonstrance would not be beyond our province, I will gladly concur, as their removal, or at any rate their immediate suspension, seems to me absolutely necessary to the purity of our judicial administration." The several minutes relating to the subject were forwarded to Lord Reay by Mr. Justice Jardine, together with a letter explaining the nature, grounds, and purpose of his representation. Both judges contended that the proof of corruption against a magistrate was *ipso facto* a disqualification for the further discharge of judicial functions. The Governor in his reply, thought proper to treat these representations, made by two judges of the High Court of Judicature, in accordance as they thought with an obligation statutably imposed upon them as "individual and extra-judicial," and he described the course taken by them as "extremely inconvenient." Taking advantage of the circumstance that the conduct of the magistrates in question had been made a matter of criminal imputation, and that their case had been called for by the High Court in the exercise of its revisionary jurisdiction, he declared that it would be "both injudicious and unjust on the part of the Government to take action upon the unjudicial denunciation submitted to him." To this somewhat tart rebuke the two judges replied with much dignity and restraint. They merely expressed their regret "that it should not have been apparent to your Excellency in Council that our minutes were written in the exercise of the important jurisdiction of superintendence, and that our letters forwarding these minutes were prompted only by a sense of our duty in regard to the interests of the Judicial Administration of the country, without reference to the results of any pending trial or judicial proceeding, and were addressed to your Excellency in Council as the only authority by whom the object we had in view could be secured." We here reach the point at which the matter was taken up by our Calcutta correspondent. He regards the reluctance of Lord Reay to listen to the representations of the judges as being caused by a pledge or promise of indemnity given by the Bombay Government to the incriminated magistrates. He speaks explicitly of an "undertaking by the Government to maintain as magistrates men who, on their own confession, are corrupt and venal." Careful as we know our correspondent to be, we find it difficult to believe that such an undertaking can ever have been given. A pledge of immunity from criminal proceedings would be intelligible, and not unprecedented; but that a promise should have been given that magistrates, corrupt by their own confession, and known to be corrupt by those whom they were set to judge, should be continued in their offices is almost incredible. It is difficult enough to understand how any Government and an Indian Government above all, could allow corrupt magistrates to remain in office and discharge their judicial functions for a single day, but it is almost impossible to believe that the Government of Lord Reay had promised to allow these magistrates to remain in office in spite of their own public and sworn confession of corruption.

It will be seen, from what we have said, that there are at least three distinct issues involved in this painful controversy—first, whether the two judges took a correct view of their statutory duties and responsibilities in addressing a representation to the Governor; secondly, whether they were constitutionally right in the contention, set forth in their minutes, that the confession of corruption by a magistrate *ipso facto* disqualifies him for the further discharge of judicial functions, a disqualification which not even the royal prerogative can efface; and, thirdly, whether it is expedient for the public interest that such magistrates should be allowed to remain in office for a single day after their corruption has been publicly confessed and judicially established. On the first two issues we are not concerned to pronounce a decisive opinion off hand, though we are bound to acknowledge in justice to the learned judges that their arguments were stated with remarkable clearness and cogency. On the third issue, which is a question not of law, but of public policy, there can hardly, we apprehend, be two opinions. Even if the action of Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood was technically irregular—which we are certainly not prepared or disposed to affirm—it was more than justified in substance by the paramount and vital importance of the public interests involved. Even if it is not a principle of English constitutional law that a magistrate proved to be corrupt is *ipso facto* deprived of his office, it is a plain and indefeasible maxim of public policy that such a magistrate should be instantly suspended from his functions by the executive authority. We are quite certain that no magistrate in the United Kingdom would be retained in office for a single day if he were proved on his own confession to have been guilty of corruption. Even if he were only suspected, he would probably be suspended until he had cleared himself. If this is an accepted principle in England, it is far more important that it should be universally acknowledged in India. The history of India shows that judicial corruption is the besetting sin of native officials. The British rule in India rests not more upon the power of the sword than it does upon the unsullied purity of British justice. These native magistrates exercise jurisdiction and hold large powers over property and person in districts often far removed from the eye of a European official. If they borrow money from native usurers for the purpose of purchasing judicial offices, the fact cannot be concealed from their neighbours, who understand native character thoroughly and know perfectly well that a scoundrel who has bought an office will not hesitate to sell justice. Thus the action of those judges of the High Court of Bombay who protested against the continued discharge of judicial functions by men like Sindekar and Dabir, even if technically irregular and constitutionally open to dispute, is nevertheless highly to be commended. "The check on judicial neglect or misbehaviour," writes Sir James Stephen in his History of the Criminal Law, "which is secured in England by the interest taken by the public in the administration of justice and by the comments of the press, is supplied in India partly by the power of appeal in the hands of the parties, and partly by the power of revision vested in the High Courts." This check is not to be neutralised by technical limitations nor restrained by considerations of official dignity and etiquette. It is of the utmost importance that it should operate freely and independently. There is no more vital question in the whole complex problem of Indian government and administration than that of the purity of British justice. Pure justice cannot proceed from a corrupt source. "It is impossible to argue," as Mr. Justice Scott forcibly put it, "that a violator of the law can properly remain its administrator." It is simply amazing that Lord Reay and his Council should have failed to perceive this; if they still fail to preceive it, we can only say that the sooner their eyes are opened by public opinion in England the better.

DEATH OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

A SPECIAL edition of the *Official Gazette* was published in Vienna on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, announcing the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, in the following terms:—

Fate has inflicted a crushing blow upon the Imperial House, upon all the people of Austria and the Hungarian Monarchy, and upon every Austrian and every Hungarian. The universally esteemed Crown Prince Rudolph is dead. The deeply loved son of his Majesty the Emperor and Her Majesty the Empress, the life's happiness of his affectionate spouse the Crown Princess Stephanie, the dearly loved and honoured brother of the Princess Gisela and the Archduchess Valerie, the pride of the entire Imperial house, and the hope of its faithful people has, in the flower of youth, and fulness of strength and labours, sunk into an early grave. With the deepest mourning, and with their hearts brimming over with unending sorrow, the peoples of the empire turn their sorrowfull glance towards the Imperial throne in hereditary love and fidelity, and combine in earnest prayer that, in this terrible hour, God may grant to our beloved Emperor and Empress, and the whole of the Imperial family, that consolation which mere human words, even when sounding from a million tongues, are scarcely able to bring.

"We are able to give the following account of the melancholy occurence:—Our most illustrious Crown Prince, the day before yesterday, went for some shooting to Meierling, near Baden, accompanied by several guests, including Prince Philip of Coburg and Count Hoyos. His Imperial Highness, however, felt somewhat indisposed even yesterday, and on that account had to excuse himself from being present at the family dinner-party at the Hofburg. When the shooting guests assembled this morning, and our most illustrious Crown Prince did not appear, they were, after making immediate and anxious inquiries, overcome with grief by the terrible news that our most illustrious Crown Prince had breathed his last, consequent upon a stroke of apoplexy. The shocking intelligence struck the Hofburg like lightning from a clear sky. In the inexpressible woe which has befallen our royal house, there instinctively fall from the lips of every Austrian the words 'God keep, God protect, and God bless his Majesty the Emperor and the Imperial House, and vouchsafe to us all the strength and fortitude necessary to bear bravely so great a misfortune."

Before the appearance of the *Official Gazette* the wildest rumours were current in Vienna as to the cause of the Crown Prince's death. According to some accounts the Prince had been found dead in bed, with a bullet through his heart; according to others, he had been accidentally killed while out shooting. One report was to the effect that he had died from a fall from his horse. The circulation of these conflicting rumours raised the popular excitement to feverheat, and the scene among the vast crowds collected in the square outside the Hofburg was almost indescribable.

The sad news says a home paper subsequently produced a paralysing effect, but soon large crowds traversed the main thoroughfares of the city, their deportment betraying the greatest consternation and the deepest sympathy. The special edition of the *Official Gazette* was eagerly perused and passed from hand to hand. The Telegraph offices were besieged by excited crowds. On the Stock Market the Bourse Commissary communicated the sad intelligence at a quarter to three, the announcement causing great consternation. All business was brought to a standstill, and the members rushed in chaotic confusion into the streets. The Bourse was immediately closed. The sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath was also closed, amid great excitement, as soon as official confirmation of the news was received. At both the Court theatres, and at all the private theatres, it was announced that no performance would take place. The Burgomaster and Vice-Burgomaster of Vienna called at the office of the Chief Court Marshal in the course of the afternoon to express the deep sympathy of the inhabitants with the Imperial House.

The *Fremdenblatt*, in an article on the melancholy event, says:—

"In the very spot where the heir to the throne spent many happy days with his family, has he, and with him the hope of the Austrian peoples, been torn from life and his future exalted calling. The beloved Imperial House and the whole empire have been plunged into nameless sorrow."

Neue Freis Presse observes:—

"With this day the Monarchy is changed into a land of weeping and lamentation, a life has ended which was animated by nothing but courtesy, genius, and chivalry. May God comfort the Emperor, the empire, and us all who have lost this noble man, whose life shed virtue and enlightenment upon the Fatherland."

The news of the Crown Prince Rudolph's death has produced a deep and painful sensation in Pesth. The Lower House of the Diet met on Jan. 31 to hear the official announcement of the death, and express its condolence, adjourning immediately afterwards. In consequence of the sad intelligence the demonstrations made by the students have ceased spontaneously, and the troops have returned to barracks. The theatres were closed. Public balls and entertainments postponed.

The Crown Prince's body was brought in a special train from Meyerling to the Southern Termini at Vienna, which was reached at 1 A. M. in the morning. From there it was conveyed through the streets lined with dense and sympathetic crowds, to the Hofburg, and placed in the bedroom usually occupied by the deceased Prince. The widowed Crown Princess and the Emperor and Empress were deeply affected on seeing the remains. Expressions of deep sympathy with the bereaved family were telegraphed from all the royal houses of Europe.

The *Fremdenblatte* of January 30th published the following account from its special reporter at Meyerling concerning the last moments of the Crown Prince Rudolph.

"About noon on Monday the Crown Prince left Vienna in a Court equipage for Breitenfarth, where a cab was in readiness to convey him to Meyerling. His Imperial Highness did not, however, use it, but walked a short distance, conversing very cheerfully with his guests. On returning from the shooting excursion on Tuesday, the Prince complained of headache, and after retiring to his apartments sent word to Vienna of his inability to be present at the Imperial dinner-party in the evening. On Tuesday evening his Imperial Highness worked in his bedroom and wrote several letters. On the following morning he awoke some time before seven o'clock, rang the bell for his old servant Johann Loschek and ordered breakfast to be ready at half-past seven. On the valet, whose duty it was to serve it, entering the room he found his Imperial master dead in bed. Prince Philip of Coburg and Count Hoyos were in the courtyard when the valet arrived and hastily broke the sad news to them. They hurried to the bedchamber and immediately saw that the Prince was beyond human aid. The Prince of Coburg, overwhelmed with grief, remained by the death-bed of his illustrious brother-in-law while Count Hoyos drove to Vienna by way of Baden, to communicate the terrible news to the Imperial family."

The true statement as to the death of the Crown Prince being suicide has not been published at the time the mail left.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH," neither it is necessary to extol the virtues of ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead, poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for ROWLANDS articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, and avoid noxious imitations.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Special Commission resumed its sittings in the Probate Court on the 29th ult., at half-past ten o'clock. At the opening, Sir Henry James made a statement as to the course he proposed to pursue with a view to shortening the reading of the speeches of the Irish leaders. He then proceeded to read some of the speeches. One of Mr. Dillon's urged that if Mr. Parnell was kept in prison the tenants ought to refuse to pay their rents. Mr. Boyton, in one of his speeches, asserted that a man who violated his oath to the League was a double-dyed traitor to God and his country. From a speech of Mr. Biggar's delivered at Dungannon in November, 1880, an extract was read in which he said: "I do not advocate physical force, and I do not agree with the principles of O'Donovan Rossa, but I love O'Donovan Rossa because he hates the English and the English system of Government, and he hates the tyrants that live in this country, and who are identified with and support the principles of English tyranny. But at the same me I do not recommend physical force to you." Mr. Lockwood, in reply, read an extract in which Mr. Biggar condemned agrarian outrages. A speech by Mr. A. M. Sullivan asserted that the man who committed an outrage was the greatest enemy to Ireland.

AN ADVOCATE OF SHOOTING.

Sir Henry James next read a speech made at Donegal in 1881 by Mr. Dillon, in which he urged that if the Government broke up their organization, the tenants should hold meetings after mass and thus keep up the agitation. A speech of Mr. Boyton's advocated shooting, but urged that it ought to be in the daylight, and said that if a policeman entered a tenant's dwelling they ought to kill him.

Mr. Reid, Q.C., said he would require this speech to be proved. In one of Mr. Biggar's speeches he advised the meeting to make a tenant who took an evicted farm wish that he had never been born, or his family after him.

MR. BIGGAR AND LAND GRABBERS.

Sir Henry James, on the 10th ult., proceeded to read further extracts from United Ireland. Mr. Davitt, who had been absent from the court for several days, occupid his usual seat at the solicitors' table. In one of the extracts read, Mr. Biggar denounced the landgrabbers as worse than the criminals who had died on the scaffold, and said they deserved all the punishment which the people could inflict, upon them. From a speech of Mr. Parnell's in 1885, an extract was read to show that after the Land League was proclaimed the National League was commenced to carry on the same work.

In reply, Mr. T. Russell for the Parnellite party, read a speech from the file of *United Ireland*, in which Mr. Parnell impressed on his hearers the constitutional nature of the agitation in Ireland, and pointed out that it cost English taxpayers five or six millions a year to keep up the constabulary and military force in Ireland for the sole purpose of screwing rack-rents out of Irish tenants. A letter from Tynan, which appeared in *United Ireland*, headed "Can We Hurt England?" was read, in which the writer expressed deep regret at certain passages in an article in that paper under the same heading, and expressing the opinion that the term "Clubs des enrages', used in the article was injudicious and uncalled for.

A speech of Mr. Davitt's was read, in which he asserted that the three men, executed at Manchester for the murder of Sergeant Brett were innocent, and that he had spoken to the man in America several times who had fired the shot. He accused the English Government of having murdered Allen, Larkin, and Gould.

THE LAND LEAGUE AND LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Mr. William Hanley was then called. He said he was a land agent near Thurles between 1879 and 1885, and gave testimony as to the state of the district. The tenants were moderately rented. There had been only one eviction in twenty years. A friendly feeling existed between the landlords and the tenants until the establishment of the Land League. He said that tenants paid their rents secretly, and stated that they would be willing to pay but for the pressure put upon them. The tenants never asked for a reduction until the Land League was started. They then demanded a reduction of 20 per cent. He was asked to serve writs by persons who were intimidated. He was severely boycotted for the action he took, and his servants were ordered to leave and they did so, under bodily fear. One of his tenants named Marr had his house fired into, and he went to live with the witness, who had to have police protection.

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

On the 31st ult. John Farrel, of the Irish Constabulary, was called as a witness. He said he was stationed in Clonbar in 1880. A man named Kearney kept a public-house there. The house was frequented by people connected with the Leage. He remembered the day on which Lord Mountmorres was murdered, and saw Michael Burke at Kearney's house shortly before the murder. The day after Lord Mountmorres's murder a Land League meeting was held in the district, and Pat Kearney was present. The people who took part in the proceedings wore sashes and carried banners, and they marched around Pat Kearney as he stood in the street.

By Sir Charles Russell: About forty or fifty imitation guns were carried in the procession. The guns were made of wood and coloured black. He did not report this military demonstration. He attached no importance to Burke being at Kearney's house at the time. Burke was arrested shortly after Lord Mountmorres's murder. Another man named Sweeny was arrested. Kearney was not proceeded against. Lord Mountmorres often called at Kearney's house and also at another public-house called the Royal Oak. He could not say whether Lord Mountmorres's murder was due to his having given information to the authorities at Dublin Castle. Lord Mountmorres was under police protection from August, 1879.

PAID HIS RENT AND EXPELLED.

Michael Roche, farmer, of the Causeway, county Kerry, said he joined the Land League in 1880, and attended the branch meetings. He was served with a writ for £30 for rent, and he paid it secretly. The other tenants in the district did not pay their rents. His house was afterwards fired into and he was expelled from the League. He was afterwards fired at by a man named Buckley with a revolver. He did not know that he was expelled from the League because he gave information to the police through which several members were arrested. Buckley was not disguised when he fired at him.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL: Will you swear this was not a put-up job between you and Buckley? The Witness No.

Do you mean to say that he intended to murder you?—I believe he intended to shoot me dead on the spot.

Another farmer named Sheehy, of Ballyduff, spoke to Buckley having been in possession of a revolver. The witness's house was attacked and fired into about the same time as Roche was fired at.

Captain Slack was recalled and cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, with regard to the crime which followed the action of the Land League.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Jan. 29, Lord Kinnear heard counsel on the proof, on the question of jurisdiction, in the action brought by Mr. Parnell against Mr. Walter, for 50,000*l.* damages. Mr. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., addressed his lordship on behalf of the pursuer, and was followed by the Lord Advocate for the defenders. The discussion lasted all day, and Lord Kinnear took the matter to *avizandum*.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

IN commenting upon the relations of England with Russia and Germany, the *Liberte* says:—"A profound alteration, the consequences of which may be incalculable, seems to have taken place in the disposition and tendencies of our neighbours across the Channel. Until quite lately they regarded the supremacy of Germany as the basis of peace. To fortify Germany, politically and militarily, they regarded as securing the balance of power—so much so that at one time it became a question to Great Britain yielding to Germanic incantations, was not about to join the system of alliances organised by Prince Bismarck. The articles of the *Standard* show that such is not the case. They also prove that the ruling Ministers of Great Britain have found out the mistake to which they too long clung so stubbornly. They appear to have found out that to maintain the balance of power it was requisite not to build up the preponderance of one State over all others. To what is this change to be attributed? The recent events answer that question, and they are, moreover, set forth by the *Standard* in the clearest light."

A BREACH of promise of marriage case was fixed for trial in Dublin on Jan. 29, before Judge Murphy and a common jury, the parties being of the farming class from county Wexford; but when the case was called it was stated that it had been settled by the payment of £200 and costs, and that, moreover, the parties had agreed to marry each other that day. Consent was made by the ruling of the Court, and the plaintiff and defendant were married within an hour.

LORD CROSS ON INDIAN TRADE.

VISCOUNT CROSS speaking at Oldham, on Jan. 25, in reference to the wheat-growing of India, said the wheat-growing in that country was a rather peculiar one. Up to 1873 there was a heavy duty on all exported wheat, which amounted to 7 per cent of the value of the wheat grown. At that time the amount of wheat grown amounted to about 17,000 tons.

They would, no doubt, say, he continued, that that was not much in a great country like India. The result, however, of taking off the duty proved to be a great benefit, for the average for the following four years rose to 137,000 tons. That showed the wise policy of taking off the duty. He had spoken to them about railways, and he had said that he was as anxious as any one that the railways in India should be vastly extended. They must not judge whether the railways paid by the amount of return they got for their capital or the money they had expended. There was a much greater benefit than that. The railways were opening out the country, which meant a good return in the future, since it would increase the growth of cotton and wheat, as the regions of cultivation would be put in more direct communication with the ports, and the cultivators brought into direct communication with the merchant. By the opening out of railways, the general aspect of the country was changed. There were benefits to be derived from the increase in the mileage of railways which were not represented by the incomes from the railways. He hoped that he would be helped in his desire to get the railways of India much further developed. So long as he occupied his office, he would continue to press forward that policy. Reverting to the wheat statistics, he said he would pass over the period of the famine, because at that time all the wheat grown in India was consumed there. He would take them back for the five years down to 1888. He found, if he took the average of the last five years, instead of the amount exported being 17,000 tons, as in 1873, or 137,000 tons, as in the first four years after the duty was removed, the average for the last five years was 536,000 tons. (Cheers.) If it had not been for the accident of a bad crop last year that average would have been considerably higher than it was. This, at all events, showed the importance of the wheat trade in India, and he

GERMAN POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

THE German Reichstag commenced on Saturday, January 26, the discussion of the East Africa Bill. Count Bismarck opened the discussion with a purely businesslike speech, and referred the House for further information of Captain Wissmann, the Special Commissioner of the Federal Council.

A DREAM OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

Captain Wissmann explained tersely what he conceived to be the state of affairs on the East African Coast. It would be his primary care to quell the insurrection, and then encourage trade of all kinds save that in slaves and munitions, although the interdict of the latter would have to be modified to some extent in favour of powder and lead, with which alone it was possible to trade with the interior in ivory, &c. He regarded East Africa as a promising field of German enterprise.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Herr Bamberger followed with an indictment of the Chancellor's colonial policy. Many of his remarks caused the Chancellor great irritation. After Herr Bamberger had told how an official of the German East African Company had first beaten a negro and then thrown him into the water, the Chancellor gruffly exclaimed, "What has that to do with me? Did I put the negro into the water?"

STATEMENT BY THE CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Windthorst having explained at great length the motives which decided the Centre to support the Bill, Prince Bismarck rose and made a statement of German policy in East Africa. With regard to the international aspects of the matter, the Chancellor said:—

I can assure the House that in this, as in all other questions, we have always endeavoured, and not without success, to keep touch with the greatest colonising Power in the world—with England; that we have only acted after coming to an agreement with England, and that we shall not exceed the bounds of further understanding with that Power. I therefore utterly disavow all notion of acting against the Sultan of Zanzibar in opposition to the wishes of England. As soon as I have the approval of England to any step that we may propose to take in the territory that has been divided among us by friendly agreement I shall beg his Majesty to act in harmony with England. It would never occur to me to act here in opposition to England, or even to reply to the unfriendly attitude of certain subordinate English agents towards us.

NOT A "COLONIAL MAN."

With regard to his general attitude to the question of colonies, Prince Bismarck said that he had never been an enthusiast in the matter, and it was therefore unjust of the Opposition to saddle him with the faults of the East African Company. "I was never one of your colonising men from the first," said the Chancellor; but he had learned to subordinate himself to the will of others, and he could not afford to disregard this present great current of national movement.

ZANZIBAR AND SAMOA.

In Zanzibar as well as in Samoa, the Germans were absolutely at one with the English Government, going hand in hand with it.

Some colonial agents of the English Government, who have achieved a sort of independence for themselves, and who have not yet any precise definition in international law, sometimes take it upon themselves to oppose us; but with the English Government itself we are absolutely at one and firmly determined to maintain and carry out this unity. And this remark is especially applicable to East Africa, which we have agreed to share between us. Whether the English will do exactly in their sphere what we are doing in ours is their affair, England being a great and independent Power with a policy of its own. It has never occurred to us to ask any assistance from the English within our sphere of interest, or to lure them with us into territorial expeditions of the nature of an Abyssinian war; for we have no common foe but only local adversaries.

THE "OLD TRADITIONAL ALLY."

The blockade did not appear to him to be calculated to extinguish slavery altogether, as it could only cope with the export of slaves; but in its establishment he beheld a proof that Germany and England were at one on the African coast. He again repeated that as regards Samoa he unreservedly clung to agreement with the English Government. "I regard England as the old traditional ally with whom we have no conflicting interests. And when I say ally, I mean it in the diplomatic sense, for we have no treaties with England. But in colonial questions also I wish to preserve the touch which we have now had with England for the space of 150 years." He urged, in conclusion, that there was no necessity for the discussion of the Bill by a Committee, and that immediate action was imperative. The Chamber resolved to refer the Bill to a Committee of twenty-one members.

THE EAST AFRICA BILL PASSED.

The Committee on the German East Africa Bill passed the measure on the 28th ult., cancelling only the clause conferring upon the Imperial Commissioner the control of the German East African Company and its employés. Count Herbert Bismarck declared that 800,000 marks was to be laid out on non-recurring expenses, and 1,000,000 marks on provisions, ammunition, and presents, while the remaining 200,000 marks was to form a reserve fund. He refused to give further particulars, but again asserted that Anglo-German relations were excellent, and had been injured by nothing during the last three years. Both countries, he said, desire to maintain the authority of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

MR. GLADSTONE ON DIVORCE.

MR. GLADSTONE has written for the *Nineteenth Century* an informal review of a novel "Divorce," by an American lady named Margaret Lee. He remarks:—

"The present social life of American offers at all points a profoundly important field of observation, towards which European eyes have hardly yet begun to be turned. This social life, if it does not already embrace the largest province of the entire social life of civilized man, will shortly embrace not the largest only, but the largest beyond all comparison, and will form, in constantly growing proportions, a telling element in the general condition of Christendom and even of humanity at large."

DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE.

The special interest of the book, adds Mr. Gladstone, turns upon marriage; and with reference to the law of divorce in America he says:—Many a reader on this side of the water will be startled when he learns that in the old State of Connecticut one marriage is dissolved in every ten, and in the new State of California one in every seven. He may learn with equal surprise that in South Carolina there is (as I am informed) no legal divorce whatever; I mean, of course, divorce which leads the way to remarriage. Again, it is necessary to bear in mind that the divorces as well as the marriages of any one State are acknowledged in the courts of every other.

MARRIAGE PROBLEMS.

The experience of America as well as of this country tends to show that divorce is largely associated with that portion of communities which is lacking in solid and stable conditions of life generally. America may suffer specially from the shiftings of relative positions and circumstances incidental to a forward movement in things material of an unexampled rapidity; and it may also be true that a State like Connecticut has to answer for many offences not her own, though she cannot be exempted from full responsibility for the laws she has chosen to enact. We must beware of all sweeping and premature conclusions. But it seems indisputable that America is the arena on which many of the problems connected with the marriage state are in course of being rapidly, painfully and perilously tried out. In so far she is entrusted, like a *prærogativa tribus*, with the destinies of others, and may do much by her example to make or mar them.

HIGH JINKS AT THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

A SOMEWHAT unusual scene was witnessed (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) in the Middle Temple Hall on Monday night, January 20. It was "call" night, and, as usual, several of the newly-created barristers entertained their friends at wine parties. One of the gentlemen who had donned the long robe for the first time was a Scotchman, and, in addition to the singing and speech-making which usually distinguish such occasions, a piper was introduced. This person, in full Highland dress, played the pipes till the roof of the old hall rang again. The unusual sound attracted the attention of the benchers, who were enjoying their dessert in a neighbouring room. Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Mackintyre, Q.C., and other benchers appeared on the scene, and seemed greatly to enjoy the performance of the piper. The President of the Commission and Mr. Justice Day met with an enthusiastic reception, and, in response to calls from the barristers and students, made brief and graceful speeches. Subsequently a member of the Bar danced the sword-dance, much to the delight of the benchers and barristers.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

INTELLIGENCE has been carried to Auckland from Samoa that the German authorities have declared war in the name of the Emperor against Mataafa, the chief proclaimed King by the partisans of the ex-King Malietoa in opposition to Tamasese, the German nominee.

The Germans have notified their intention of searching all vessels for contraband of war and have suppressed the *Samoan Times*. A passenger by the Wainui who visited Mataafa's camp, was arrested; but afterwards released in compliance with the demand of the British Consul. Before the declaration of war the German Consul visited Mataafa, but the interview was without result. A proclamation has been issued placing the police in Apia under German control.

Mataafa occupies an entrenched position. His forces now number 6,000, and a large number of Samoans are flocking to his standard. No further fighting had taken place up to the time of the Wainui's departure. On the arrival at Samoa of the steamer Richmond from Auckland the Germans placed three officials on board to search the vessel.

THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The United States Senate on the 29th ult. discussed in open session the amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, providing for the appropriation of 500,000 dols. for the protection of American interest in Samoa, and 100,000 dols. for the occupation and improvement of the harbour of Pagopago. Senator Sherman, in the course of the debate, said that there was no doubt as to the right of the United States to the harbour of Pagopago. It was manifest that the rebellion of Tamasese was organized by the German Consul at Apia, and another German named Webber. He alluded to the arrival of the German fleet at Samoa some time in 1886, and of an insulting letter from the admiral in command to King Malietoa, in which he addressed him as head chief instead of as King. It was after this that the United States Consul, without authority, raised the American flag at Malietoa's request over the public buildings in Apia. The Consul had no right to claim a protectorate and, whilst Mr. Bayard and the British and German Ministers were seeking for information, Germany deposed Malietoa and placed Tamasese on the throne.

This, said Mr. Sherman, was the worst feature of the case, because negotiations were then proceeding for restoring the *status quo*. There were at the present time indications that Great Britain was coinciding with German policy. He could not justify Germany, Prince Bismarck asserted the principle of equal rights for each of the three Governments; but insisted as a matter of policy that it would be best to place the custody of the islands under Germany, who had the largest property and interests there. The first thing to be done, continued the Senator, was for the United States to assert her right to Pagopago Harbour. In his opinion nothing could justify a breach of the peace until all means tending to an amicable settlement had been exhausted, and America should next employ her best offices to settle the difficulties among the Samoans.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Morrow introduced a joint resolution requesting President Cleveland to insist that the condition of affairs in Samoa be restored to what it was at the time of the Conference between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, which was held in Washington in 1887, further nda aid in securing a settlement of the present difficulties in Samoa under a responsible and independent native Government, and also take steps to protect the rights of the United States and American citizens in Samoa.

GROWING AMERICAN EXASPERATION.

American feeling on the Samoan question (the *Times'* correspondent says) grows stronger every day. The Naval Committee of the House has invited suggestions from the Secretary of the Navy; the House being ready to vote ships, men, and money whenever it is asked. The Secretary is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of a large steamer now on the Pacific Ocean as a cruiser. Various letters from United States naval commanders on the Pacific to the Navy Department are made public, indicating that the German power in Samoa has enabled Tamasese to oppose Malietoa, whose supporters outnumber the former's. Commander Leary writes:—"Except for the continuous assistance given by the Germans, Tamasese's forces would be whipped, routed in forty-eight hours. But the constant supply of arms, ammunition, and provisions by Germans alone makes it possible for the war to continue." Commander Mullan in the course of his report writes:—"After their numerous internal wars and revolutions, the party of liberal opinions in Samoa would be triumphant were they not interfered with by outside influences, and the German men-of-war abreast of their fortifications are a menace and a warning, especially so on the eve of battle. The German man-of-war Eber, now stationed in the harbours of Saluafata nine miles away, is a menace and a threat to one of the belligerents, the Malietoa party, not to fight on or to occupy the property of German subjects in Samoa, thereby restricting the sovereignty of Samoa. The exclusion of the forces of one of the belligerents from fighting on the property of German subjects, while those of the other are admitted, is not deemed compatible with strict neutrality. Malietoa's party outnumbers by far that of Tamasese, and were not the former interfered with and hampered by the German element there is not a shadow of doubt that at an early day the former party would be successful and set up its own Government at Apia."

The Secretary of the Navy on the 5th of January wrote to the Secretary of State transmitting these reports, and saying:—"It appears clear that the conquest of these islands is intended by the German Government in the interest of a commercial company, and being consummated by over facts multiplying day by day."

MR. BAYARD OF THE SITUATION.

A report of an interview with Mr. Bayard, American Secretary of State, upon the Samoan question is published by the *Baltimore Sun*.

According to this Mr. Bayard said that Germany had given no *casus belli*. The United States flag had not been insulted, nor had American property been destroyed. The whole question was—"Should the Government of the United States assert the independence of Samoa by force, if need were, against German aggression?" As this involved the question of peace or war, the determination of which resided with Congress, the whole subject had been referred to the Legislature, the President not feeling authorized to take further steps which might precipitate hostilities. Only that day he (Mr. Bayard) had received a communication from Count Arco-Valley, the German Minister in Washington, expressing a sincere desire to come to a settlement satisfactory to the United States. Germany had expressly disclaimed any intention of giving offence to the United States. The flag burnt in Samoa was not the flag of the American Consulate, but one flying in a little village which the Germans shelled and which subsequently took fire. The flag had not been hoisted in assertion of any American rights. All acts of Germany which were inconsistent with her professions had grown out of petty political intrigues among the native chiefs and rivalry between foreigners for influence and commercial supremacy. Mr. Bayard further said he had no authority to make a vigorous protest against Germany's treatment of Malietoa who was not an American citizen. American rights had been in no way invaded.

TIMELY RESCUE OF A CHILD.

(From *The Redcar Gazette*.)

THE following interesting facts regarding the timely rescue of child have just been brought to light, and are made public by the father of the little child, Mr. W. H. Haw, the well-known baker and grocer, of 23 High-street, Redcar. We may add that the publishers of this paper, being familiar with the facts, are in a position to personally vouch for the entire accuracy of the particulars given. As the incident is no doubt of decided importance to parents, we gladly become the medium of bringing it to the notice of the public:—"Some little time ago the young daughter of Mr. Haw became the victim of an acoute bodily affliction of a rheumatic nature, which attacked the arms and legs of the child, so that these be came alarmingly swolen and painful. Notwithstanding the steps which were taken to relieve the little sufferer, her case became so serious that she not only was confined to her bed but was unable to turn her body from one side to the other. At this critical point everything having failed Mr. Haw remembered having read of a discovery which possessed almost magical power to drive away pain. He procured a bottle, and made an application. To his agreeable surprise and satisfaction, the pain and swelling began to disappear immediately, in twelve hours the child could walk across the room, and when only three applications had been made the pain and swelling had entirely left her, and she is now quite well. Mr. Haw very aptly remarked that a remedy possessing such wonderful power as St Jacobs Oil, which is the article used on the child, should be made known by every legitimate means as by its use, no doubt, untold suffering would be avoided."

MILITARY FIRE TACTICS.

LORD WOLSELEY, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, has just issued a memorandum respecting recommendations for the effective fire of troops. Lord Wolseley says:—

"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, recognising as he does the urgent necessity of improving the field rifle fire of our soldiers, recommends to the attention of general officers commanding districts, and officers commanding regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry, as tending to this end, the importance of including in the list of competitions at periodical rifle meetings certain events of a warlike nature, in view of holding out inducements to all ranks to pay more attention than is apparent at present to the practice of 'mass firing,' by which, and not by individual shooting as carried out on a rifle range at fixed distances, battles are won.

"To secure the efficiency of such a fire, its intelligent control and direction (in which the manner of giving words of command is an important element) by company and section commanders are absolutely indispensable; therefore it is suggested that in judging the relative value of the results of competitions a certain number of marks should invariably be allotted to these points as well as to accuracy. Then the fire discipline exhibited by the rank and file, tactical handling by commanders, and time taken, when features of the contest, should receive due awards."

The memorandum goes on to indicate nine special events, all to take place in service dress and equipment; but it is pointed out that there are many otherhaving affinity to field firing, such as signalling judging distance by day and by night by flash and sound, ambulance work, &c. Of the nine special events, the first place is given to the "attack competition," in which it is suggested that an intrenched position should be prepared, manned with dummy figures, and attacked as nearly as possible under service conditions. In the "ambuscade" contest, the competitors are, it is proposed to be formed as an advance guard, and be prepared for attack anywhere between two given points by an enemy lying in ambush, the enemy be represented by dummy figures suddenly coming into view as scouts of the advance guard pass intervening cover. The "despatch" contest should be at the moving agure of a man on foot or horseback, presumably carrying a despatch from one part of the field to another, and fired at individually, or by groups, when the fire should be by rapid volleys. In the "extreme range fire" contest it is suggested that the fire should be deliberate volleys by sections at targets representing a battery of artillery, unlimbered for action or limbered up, or a battalion of infantry in quarter column, working parties, &c. The "Loyd-Lind-say" contest should be carried out as at Wimbledon. The conditions for the "attack competition for cavalry and mounted infantry" are briefly as follows:—

"A position should be prepared resembling a bridge head manned by dummy figures representing a portion of an enemy's advanced guard holding it for the passage of a larger body. Troops or smaller bodies, should form, dismounted, at a given distance and attack under service conditions, horses meanwhile being kept handy under cover. After firing a given number of rounds it should be presumed that the enemy is driven off, then the horses should be signalled for and a rush made for the bridge. The form of blowing it up should be gone through by iguiting a small *fougase* by common fus or by some other method, &c. Time would be an important element in this contest."

The "Rorke's Drift" contest, it is suggested, should be carried out on a dark night, from a presumably defensive position, the sections taking part in it firing by volleys with luminous tape applied to the back and foresights of the rifles as taught at the Hythe School of Musketry. Other proposed contests are the "revolver," proposed contest are the "revolver," for officers, and "intrenchment" contest.

The memorandum adds that officers should be encouraged to take part in these contests, "as it is most essential to success that they should manifest an interest in the meeting."

THE WHITE PRISONER AT KHARTOUM.

A MERCHANT of high standing in Jeddah, who has arrived at Agig from Khartoum, has been interviewed by Major Palmer.

He has furnished important news, says a home paper, respecting Emin Pasha, which has been brought to Suakim by the Major. If his account can be relied upon—and the authorities place trust in his statement, which is partially confirmed from other source—Emin had certainly not fallen into the Mahdists hands, although one of his outposts has been captured. This merchant's name is Mahomed Saad Rijkhan. He reached Agig from Berber on the 18th ult., having left Khartoum on the 4th of December. Rijkhan states the news was circulated in Omdurman at the beginning of November of the defeat of the dervishes at El Fasher by Senoussi's forces. The dervish Emir was Osman Jauno. The Khalifa, on receipt of this information, reinforced Jauno, sending him twenty standards, each of which was followed by from one to five hundred warriors.

A PROCESSION OF PRISONERS.

On the 19th or 20th of November there was a procession in Omdurman of prisoners taken near Hado, which the merchant saw. The Khalifa himself headed the pageant, riding in front, with about 400 men riding and walking behind; but the crowd increased as the procession moved through the streets. The prisoners who were conducted in this way on their arrival at Omdurman were one white man and three black officers of low rank. They had been captured to the north of Mount Rigaf, but no actual place was indicated beyond that afforded by the Arabic that it was Zereba Rigaf, which is a mile to the north of the Mount. The white officer who Rijkhan is sure was an Egyptian was dressed in red coat with brass buttons and wore a fez; age about forty-five, hair black, medium height. The blacks were in blue uniform. The prisoners' effects included a copy of the Khedive's letter to Emin, a small quantity of newly-issued ammunition, two new pattern rifles, and a quantity of ivory. The captives were escorted without chains, and have since been closely confined to the Khalifa's residence.

DISCONTENT IN OMDURMAN.

The people commented angrily upon the absence of Emin, having evidently been misled and expressed disappointment at the insignificant result of the capture of the station. At present much discontent exist in Omdurman, the people being wearied of the dervishes. Rijkhan says it is reported that the letter reached Emin *via* Zanzibar, and had been sent on to the captured post—no doubt to encourage the officers there. Various versions are current about the fate of Emin. Some stated that he had left the post before the fight; others that he escaped from the battlefield, getting back to Rigaf or Sado; others, again, that he had never been in the Zereba Rigaf.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST THE *STANDARD*.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on the 29th ult. (before Mr. Justice Field and a special jury), the case of Mee, Billing, and Co., *vs.* Bentley was heard. In this case the plaintiffs, a firm of colonial merchants and financial agents, carrying on business in the City sued the printer and publisher of the *Standard* newspaper to recover damages for alleged libel. The plaintiffs were financial agents of the Otago Dock Trust Company, which was constituted under an Act of the New Zealand Legislature, 1885, and in that capacity they issued, according to instructions a prospectus inviting tenders for the whole or part of a loan of £75,000, in debentures of £100, at 5 per cent. The words complained of were contained in a letter published by the defendant, and written by Mr. Robert Campbell, stating that he had been resident in Otago for 25 years; and had been connected with the New Zealand Legislature for 22 years, and he warned the British public against subscribing to the loan. Mr. Campbell said that he could only characterize the attempt now being made to realize money as one founded on utterly false pretences, and could end in nothing but loss to the subscribers. The defendant admitted publication, and pleaded that the letter was written by a member of the New Zealand Legislative Council whose name was disclosed at the coot. Further, the defendant denied that the words complained of were printed and published of or concerning the plaintiffs, and said they were published *cona fide* without malice, and were fair comment on a matter of public interest. Mr. Bucknill Q.C., and Mr. Folkard appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. R. M. Bray represented the defendant. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant. His lordship gave judgment and declined to stay execution, as he saw no reason to doubt the propriety of the verdict. If it had been the other way and it had been carried out, there would be an end of all criticism on undertakings of this kind.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-14.

MAJOR OWEN'S CASE.

IN the Supreme Court of Appeal on Jan 28 before Lords Justices Cotton Lindley, and Lopes Major Owen's case came up for hearing.

This was a petition by the sons of Major Owen for payment out of the estate of the costs of the inquiry which had resulted in the verdict, by twelve out of twenty-three jurymen, that he was not of unsound mind or incapable of managing his affairs. The alleged lunatic was a retired major of the Indian Army, and was admittedly a person of strange views on spiritualism and other matters. By his first wife, who died some years since, he had two sons, the petitioner, one of whom was a physician. In August, 1882, he married his present wife, who was a spiritualistic medium, and had been previously living with him in his house.

Mr Candy, Q C., and Mr. Stroud appeared in support of the application and submitted that without grave and serious reasons to the contrary the Court would not deprive petitioners in lunacy of their cost. In support of their contention that a prima facie case of lunacy had been established against the father when the proceedings in lunacy were commenced, various strange and eccentric acts on his part were mentioned. It appeared inter alia that one of the spiritualistic mediums after her marriage went to reside in the alleged lunatic's house, where she gave birth to a female child in 1887. The alleged lunatic, however, entertained the opinion that eight days before the birth of the real child, a male child called the "Golden Prince," "had in some way, by" miraculous conception, been born to this lady medium; and this imaginary prince thenceforth resided in an upper chamber called the "Holy of Holies." In celebration of the miraculous birth a solemn "function" was held by the alleged lunatic as "as supreme pontiff" in Augustt, 1888. The alleged lunatic, was also under the impression that he often held direct bodily communication with Abraham, Melchizedek and a spirit called Adonai, and while on a tour in Egypt and the Holy Land with one of his sons he, according to his own statement, he received a Divine command to meet "Adonai" or Melchizedek in the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid; that he underwent "by proxy" the initiatory Hebraic rite; and led by Divine command, left Cairo and travelled Jerusalem where (again by miraculous intervention) we were allowed to eat the Passover in an upper chamber of a Jewish house." It appeared that an interview, which took place last September, with the two doctors who had certified that he was of unsound mind, the alleged lunatic having been told that he should meet with two Jewish Rabbis, entered eagerly into discussion with them ou questions as to the spiritual world' and, in reference to Abrahamin, interrupted sacrifice of Isaac, said that if the angles (or spirits) told him to do so "I should not hesitate to put a knife into my dear boy here."—Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Upjohn submitted that the cost of the lunacy proceedings which had resulted in establishing that the father was of sound mind ought not to be ordered to be paid by him or out of his estate.

Admittedly the father was a shrewd man of business, careful in his investments, and quite capable of managing his affairs, and his mere belief in spiritualism and somewhat eccentric habits did not afford any reasonable justification to the sons for taking proceedings in lunacy. Such proceedings were not conclusively shown to have been necessary for the protection of either the person or the property of the alledged lunatic, and the costs must accordingly be borne by those persons who had wrongly instituted them.—Mr. Stroud was heard in reply.

Lord Justice Cotton said the constructions to be applied to an application like the present were well stated by Lord Justice Turner in the case of "Re F." (2," De Gex, Jo., and Smith") p. 20:—The Court ought not, in my opinion, to be astute in discovering grounds for depriving persons who commence proceedings in lunacy of their costs, if they had fair reason for believing that the persons whose sanity is to be inquired into were in such a state as to require the intervention of the Court to protect their persons and property." It had been contended that the petitioners, the sons, had fair and reasonable grounds for instituting the proceedings and obtaining an inquiry as to the mental condition of their father. The question was whether there was any evidence sufficient to satisfy the Court that the sons had fair reason for believing (adopting the words of Lord Justice Turner) that their father was in such a state as to require the intervention of the Court for the protection of his person and property. No question now arose as to the sanity or insanity of the father. Unquestionably he entertained most extraordinary views on some subjects, but it had been found by the verdict of a jury that he was not of unsound mind or incapable of managing his affairs. One ground urged was that more than two years previously he had entertained most extradonary views and delusions, but this was known to the sons at the time, and the views expressed and the things done by the father when he was travelling with one of the sons in Egypt were equally extraordinary, but were not followed up by any steps by them. Then there was the statement of the conversation which took place with the doctors in September last, when several questions were discussed and in particular, how far Abraham was justified in raising his hand to kill Isaac. On that occasion he stated that if the angels (or spirits told him to do so, he should not hesitate to put a knife into his dear boy there. But it seemed that when the son took his father to the house where he met the doctors, the father supposed that he would meet Jews, and that the opinion which he then expressed was given, not as a matter of deliberate purpose but merely as his opinion, in the course of what he supposed to be a theological discussion, that Abraham was justified in obeying the divine command. The maid servant evidently thought that he was not likely to act on the views which he expressed or to kill anyone, and that he could never have thought that God had given any such command. In his lordship's opinion, there wre not sufficient evidence shown of anything that could satisfy the sons that if their father was left at liberty he would be likely, in consequence of his views, to kill them or anyone else. There was no suggestion that he had used any actual violence; no sufficient reason why proceedings should be taken to put him under restraint. Nor was there any suggestion that the extraordinary influence acquired by the ladies who were about him had been used to induce him to deprive himself of his property in their favour. It was admitted that he managed his affairs, especially in regard to has investment, in a most reasoneble and sensible way. But then it was said that these ladies had lived in his house at his expense. Well, but he approved of their views, and if he was to enjoy the benefit of their society and their spiritual innuence, there being no suggestion that they had taken any advantage of him, it was only reasonable that he should provide for their maintenance at his own expense. In his lordship's opinion, the sons had not "fair reason" for believing that their father was of unsound mind, and the proper course would be to make no order upon their petition.

Lord Justice Lindley concurred. The question was whether the sons had sufficient ground fer believing, following the terms of the inquiry, that their father was of unsound mind and incapable of managing him self and his affairs. It was clear that this old gentleman was not only a spiritualist but a spiritualist with very peculiar notions about women and m rality. The case was very near the line, but at the same time there was nothing to show that he could not take care of himself and his affairs. In his opinioh, the sons had no real reason for supposing that he ought to be put in restraint and consigned to an asylum as a lunatic.—Lord Justice Lopes was of the same opinion. He was satisfied that the petition was bona fide, but there was not sufficient evidence that the sons had sufficient grounds for believing that their father was incapable of managing himself and his property.

"I SEE," writes Mr. Labouchere, "that the remains of the sabres of the 20th Hussars, broken at Suakin, have been brought home by the Euphrates. What is going to be done in that matter I should like to know? Will anything be said to 'Cushbon'? I suppose that the poor fellows who lost their lives owing to their weapons failing them at the critical moment have been left under the sand at Suakin. Let me respectfully suggest that it would be a good thing to commemorate their fate by some conspicuous memorial in this country, which should bear the inscription, not that they died in the service of their country, but that they were sacrificed for the benefit of a German manufacturer."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child fro n pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MAJOR BARTTELOT'S CAMP ON THE ARUWHIMI.

THE February number of *Blackwood* contains a long and interesting artical descriptive of Major Battelot's encampment on the Aruwhimi, and of some of the events which happened there written, apparently, by an official of the Congo State. The writer gives the following account of the camp:—

The fort, or stronghold, containing all the stores as well as the huts of the Europeans, was an enclosure some sixty paces (say twenty-five to thirty yards) square, enclosed by a strong palisade of sticks, from two to three inches in diameter and twelve to fifteen feet in length. These were planted as close together as possible, just leaving room to insert the muzzle of a gun between them. On the side facing the river the palisade was planted on the very edge of an almost vertical descent of fifty feet. This side, being perfectly unassailable by natives or Arabs, needed no further defence; but on the other three sides a stage was erected about six feet from the ground so that two rows of men could bring their guns into use at the same time, the sticks being high enough to afford cover for the upper row. Against natives, who fight with spears and arrows, this stage would have been useful; but in an engagement with the Arabs, who have rifles and double-barrelled shot-guns (they load the latter with heavy iron slugs, some of them half an inch in diameter), the men on it would have been too much exposed. To provide against this emergency an embankment, about five feet high, had been thrown up against the outside of the palisade—composed of the clay taken from a trench which surrounded the whole, and had been filled with water, though this was drained off when I saw it. Inside the enclosure were five huts of sticks, grass, and planks—the latter obtained by splitting up old canoes. Three of these, which served as the habitations of three of the Europeans, were half filled up with stores; the fourth was used as a mess-room, and also contained the donkeys' saddles and various miscellanea, such as spades, hoes, &c. These four were much of a size; the fifth, not being required to hold stores, was only about half as large, and was occupied by Mr. Troup. Besides these there was a galley, and four small huts (each about five feet square) for the table-boys.

On his first arrival Stanley had, as he wrote to the newspapers, captured the place by means of steam-whistles; after which, having awaited the return of the steamer which he had sent to Stanley Falls with Tippoo Tib, and made all arrangements in his power to facilitate the advance of Major Barttelot on the arrival of the promised carriers, he left Yambuya on June 28, 1887, hoping to return some time in November of the same year. Tippoo Tib had, as before mentioned, promised to send for six hundred men from Kassongo, a place near Nyangwe. Should these men arrive before Stanley's return, Major Barttelot had ample instructions as to the route he was to take in following on his track. Every possible contingency was provided against; and had it not been for the dilatoriness—*in my opinion the treachery*—of Tippoo Tib and the other Arabs chiefs, Stanley would long ere this have achieved his object. After his departure the Europeans left behind were for a time subjected to great privations, as the natives had not yet returned to their homes and food was difficult to obtain. Beans which they had brought up the river with them and manioc from the fields round the camp, were all that could be had for some time. Gradually, however, the people ventured back, and gaining confidence, were beginning to bring meat and fish to sell to the strangers, when suddenly Salim bin Mahomed, one of Tippoo Tib's head-men, appeared on the scene, with 150 Manyemas, and began to raid the country for ivory and slaves. I subsequently saw a letter to the *Times* referring to these Manyemas as follows:—"Englishmen have stood and watched while their Manyema allies (!) fired at the heads of unhappy men and women who had leaped into the river and were trying to swim across, and have gathered round the Manyema camp-fires at night to hear them relate their prowess." Now Major Barttelot and his companions were no more to blame than the Emperor of China for this state of affairs. They had Stanley's orders to keep on good terms with the Arabs; and even had they been free to act according to their own opinion of what was right, what could they have done with only 200 men, the greater part of whom were Zanzibaris, who would probably have deserted at once had there been a fight with the Arabs? As it was, the major had great difficulty in keeping clear of hostilities, as Salim bin Mahomed became so eager to possess the guns, powder, and other stores left by Stanley that he did all in his power to pick a quarrel with the Europeans in order to have an excuse for bringing up two or three thousand men, exterminating them (the Europeans), and seizing the stores. The duty of the members of the expedition was to do all in their power to hasten after Stanley with the stores; and a rupture with the Arabs who were to provide the carriers for these stores would certainly not have furthered this object.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, February 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt C V Hume, B RA.
Capt W J Honner, B RA.
Capt F B Longe, B RE.
Lieut F H B Commeline, B SC.
Lieut R H Twigg, B SC.
Lieut J A Douglas, B SC.
Lieut F Duncan, B SC.
Lieut A P Longfield, B RA.
Lieut E E Couper, B RA.
Surg J Garvie, B Med Estb.
Mr J Westland, CSI, B Cov.
Mr F J E Spring, B.
Mr H S Olphert, B.
Col F S FitzPatrick, M SC.
Capt H H M Vibart, M RE.
Lieut B A Johnstone, M SC.
Lieut J A Deaby, M RE.
Lieut F Churchill, M SC.
Lieut W H Lewin, M SC.
Surg G C Hall, M Md Estb.
Surg W H Harney, M Med Estab.
Capt J W Gordon, B SC.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt M J Meade, B, furl to June 8, 1889.
Lieut C Cheyne, B, SC, 6 weeks.
Lieut H P Burne, B, SC, 4 mo.
Surg-Major J Bennett, MD, B, Med Estab, 6 mo.
Surg-Major H McCaman, MD. B Med Estab, 3 mo, SC.
This cancels permission previously given to return.
Mr J H Harrison, B Cov, 6 mo, MC.
Mr J White, B, extraordinary leave to Nov 15, 1889.
Mr H I. Tilly, B, 3 mo furl.
Major B H Pollard, M SC, 6 mo.
Brig-Surg D J McCarthy, M Med Estab, 6 mo.
Mr J Traill, M, extraordinary leave to Nov 22, 1889.
Lieut-Col G R Peart, Bo SC, 3 mo.
Lieut-Col F D Mander, Bo Inf, 3 mo.
Lieut M E Carthew-Yorstoun, Bo SC, 3 mo.
Lieut T W Wodehouse, Bo SC, 183 days.
Chief Eng H Elcock, Bo Indian Marine, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col. T. Cadell, V.C., B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gown, B. Inf.
Lieut. W. Stewart, B.S.C.
Surg.-Major P. F. O'Connor, B. Med. Estab.
Surg.-Major A. Stephen, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. F. N. Wright, B. Cov.
Mr. R. T. Gibbs, B.
Col. J. Macdougall, Madras Staff Corps.
Col. J. B. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Col. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. R A Price, Bengal Infantry.
Dep. Surg.-Gen. A. Etison, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment.
Brig.-Surg. R. Lidderdale, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment.
Capt. T. W. J. M. Georges, M.S.C.
Mr. G. Stokes, M. Cov.
Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Bo.

RETIREMENTS, Jan. 29.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—

DEPUTY-SURGEON-GENERAL R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Bengal Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 27th January 1889.

Truth writes:—"Lord Dufferin has been received at Rome almost with enthusiasm, and I hear that he has made the best possible impression at Court. With characteristic felicity, Lord Dufferin reminded King Humbert at his first audience that he is himself an Italian by birth, having been born at Florence, and they had a long conversation about both Indian and Italian affairs. The Embassy is undergoing extensive repairs, so that there can be no entertainments there during the present season, and Lady Dufferin and her daughters are not expected to return to Rome till the autumn. Lord Dufferin comes to England early in May for several months on leave of absence."

THE ALBIN MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co, Bombay.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 25.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

MAJ. H. NEWCOME retires upon retired pay.

The undermentioned Capts. to be Majs.:—F. Beaufort, from the Seconded List, vice H. Shiel, retired; J. W. Murray, from the Seconded List, vice J. P. Ewing, placed upon temporary half-pay; E. Cassan, vice J. A. Lawrie, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay.

The undermentioned Officers to be Capts.:—Lieut. W. M. T. Synge, in succession to Maj. E. O. Sullivan, who is holding an extra Regimental Staff appointment; Lieut. W. E. Kerrich, in succession to Maj. J. W. Murray, who is holding an extra Regimental appointment; Capt. C. Wood, from the Seconded List, vice C. D. King, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. H. A. Bethell, vice E. Cassan, promoted; Capt. A. Mansel, from the Seconded List, vice W. F. King, seconded; Capt. A. Eardley-Wilmot, from the Seconded List, vice F. B. R. Toms, secon

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Peroglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

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Many Testimonials received

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (Successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

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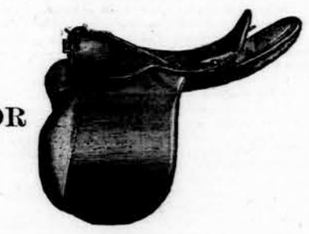

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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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